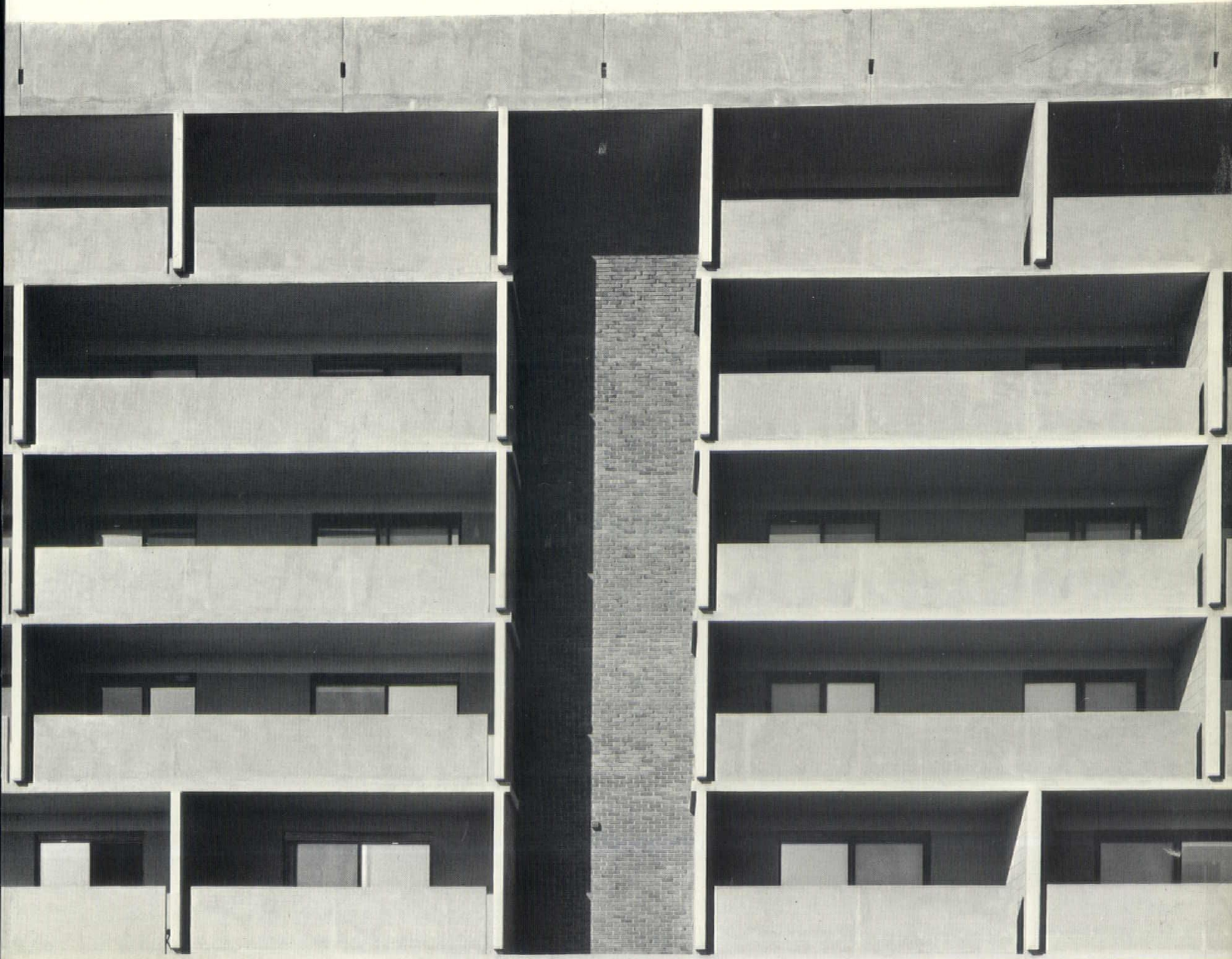


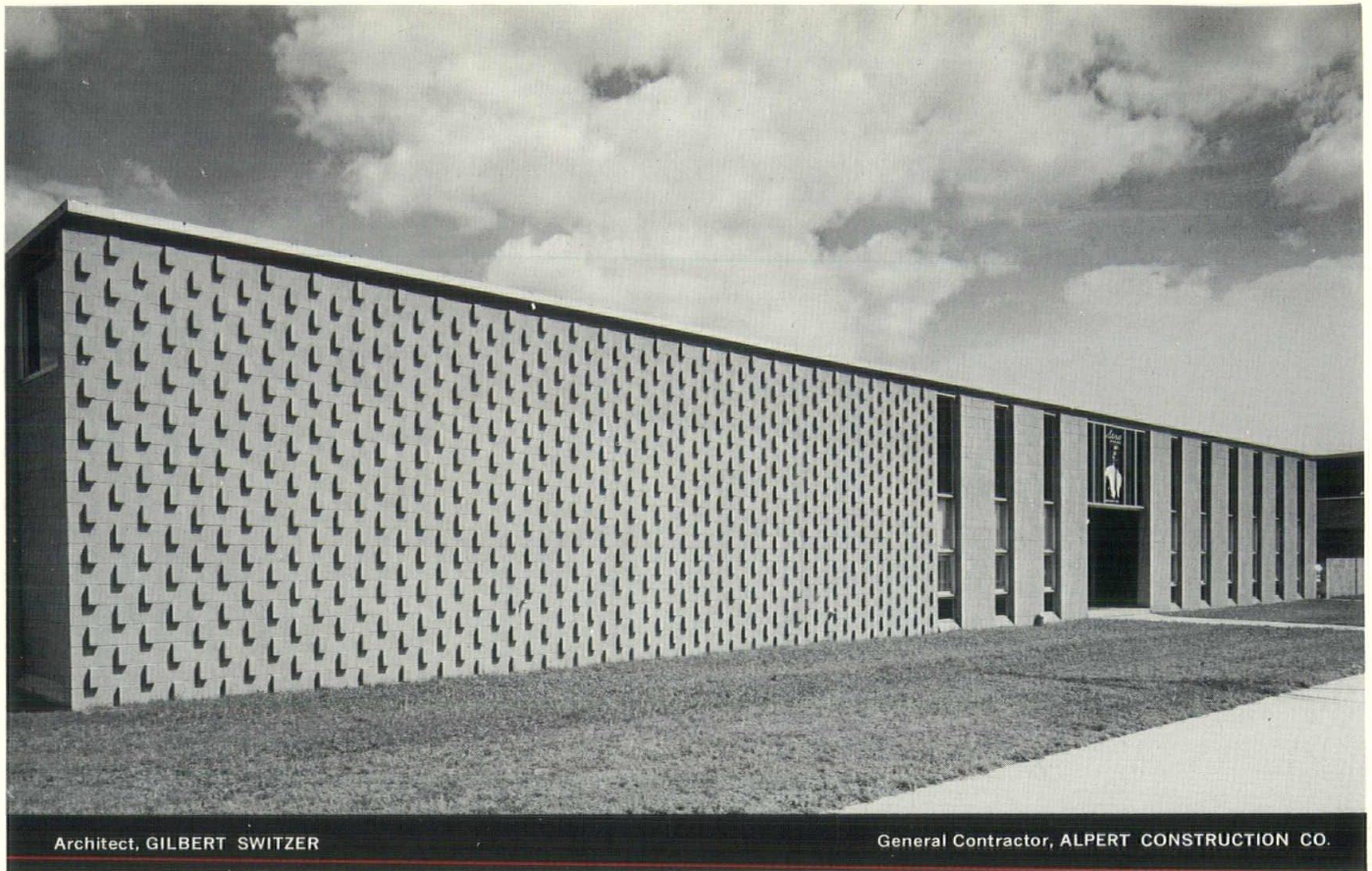
CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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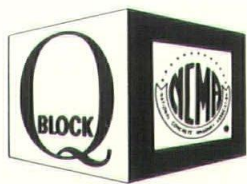


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FRONT COVER:

Winslow - Celentano Park, elderly housing apartment building in downtown New Haven.

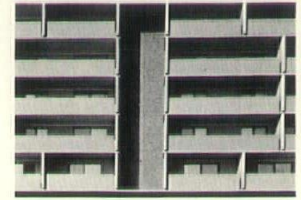


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How It Happened . . .

THE CONSOLIDATION STORY

by

**Ralph T. Rowland, AIA
Chairman, Editorial Board**

The lawyer handed legal documents to each of the two men. "If you will sign these," he said, "they will be filed with the Secretary of the State and consolidation will be official."

The time was 4:30 in the afternoon of Wednesday, February 9, 1966. The lawyer was Carmine R. Lavieri, long-time legal counsel to the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and to the Connecticut Society of Architects. The men of whom he asked signatures were Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., and Ralph T. Rowland who, until that moment, had been presidents of the Chapter and the Society respectively.

It was almost anticlimactic, but the event was not without drama. While others around the conference table paused to watch, and signatures were added to the legal instruments, an era in the history of Connecticut's architectural profession ended. And, thus began another, one which already promises to be of far greater benefit to our profession and to the people of our state. The legal papers signed that Wednesday afternoon certified that the members of the old Chapter and the old Society had voted overwhelmingly to terminate those organizations and form the new Connecticut Society of Architects, a

Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The change did not come about casually or quickly. The two architectural societies voluntarily ending their existence were strong, healthy and proud. Each had a truly creditable record of service and accomplishment — the Chapter's extending back sixty years, the Society's for more than twenty. Nor did consolidation evolve without hard work and patient negotiation, for, desirable as it may have seemed to some, the idea was at one time largely unacceptable to other members of the predecessor societies.

Consolidation is itself a real accomplishment, and the major share of credit for it must certainly go to the members of the Joint Consolidation Committee, particularly to its diligent chairman, Herman J. Goldbecker. This committee, composed of three members each from the old Chapter and Society, met throughout 1965, carefully working out the text of each article and provision of the consolidation plan, then explaining and discussing it with each of the executive committees and rephrasing again to reflect the wishes of the directors of both organizations. It was difficult and tedious, but the members of the Joint Committee were completely dedicated to the idea that the new Society should retain the best features of each of the old

ones, and that each member should enjoy the greatest possible benefit from his participation.

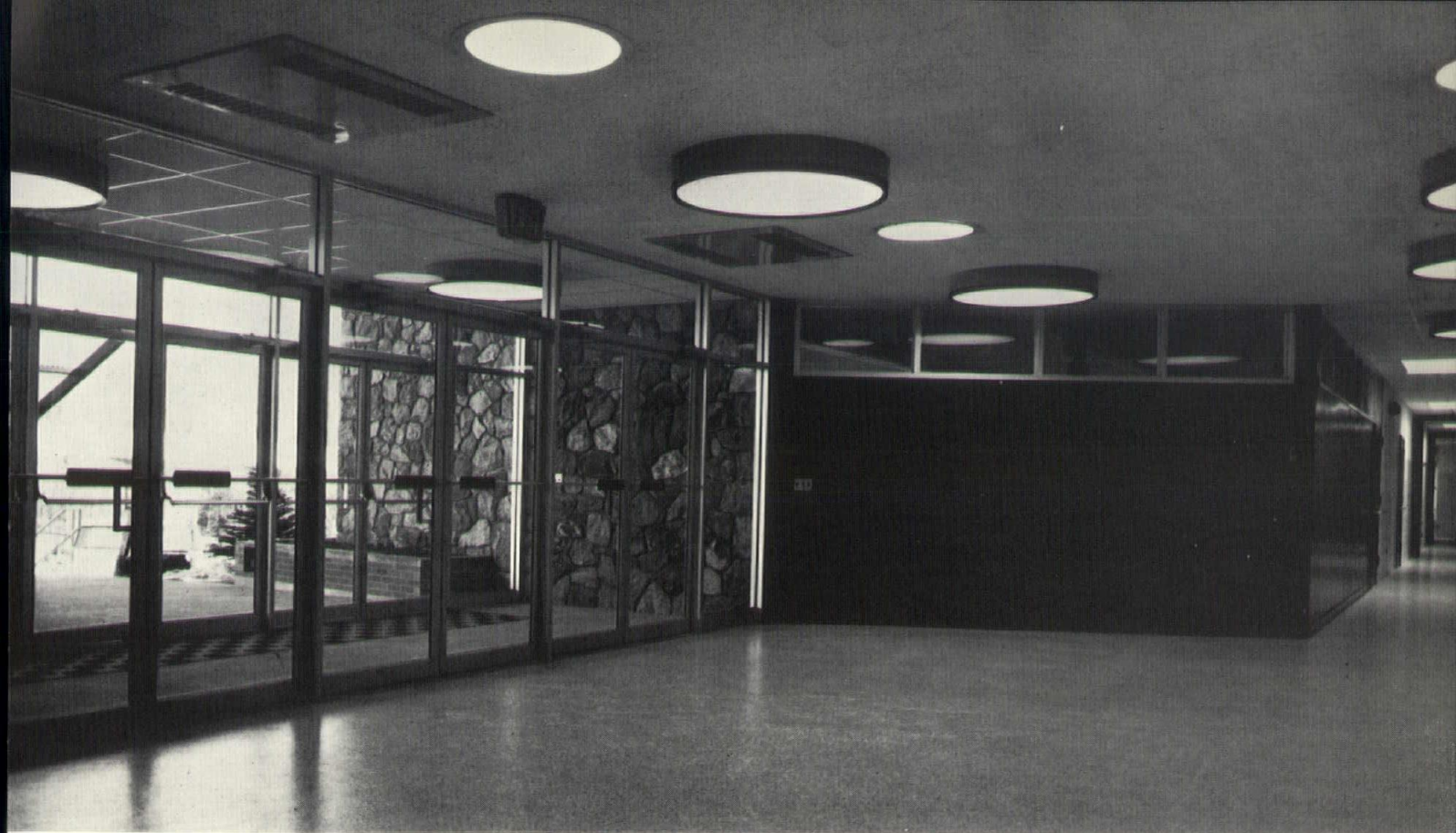
Essentially, consolidation was based on an invitation extended by the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, to the Connecticut Society of Architects, for the Society to combine with the Chapter to form a single professional organization for Connecticut architects. The idea had been discussed, off and on, for several years, but it was in June, 1964, that Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., then president of the Chapter, suggested to Andrew S. Cohen, then president of the Society, that the officers of both groups meet informally to consider the possibility of joining forces. Mr. Cohen agreed.

The meeting was held at the Yankee Silversmith Inn, Wallingford, on July 8, and was the occasion for very frank and open expression of several differing views on the subject. It was a realistic beginning, for it gave the participants some indication of sentiment in favor of consolidation, yet pointed up objections which must be overcome before the combined organization could become a reality.

Joint Committees Appointed

Later that year, members of the Joint Committee were appointed,

(Please turn to page 25)



Entrance foyer shows stonework carried from exterior into vestibule. Library clerestory windows are at right.

STAMFORD'S NEWEST

Northeast Elementary School

Stamford, Connecticut

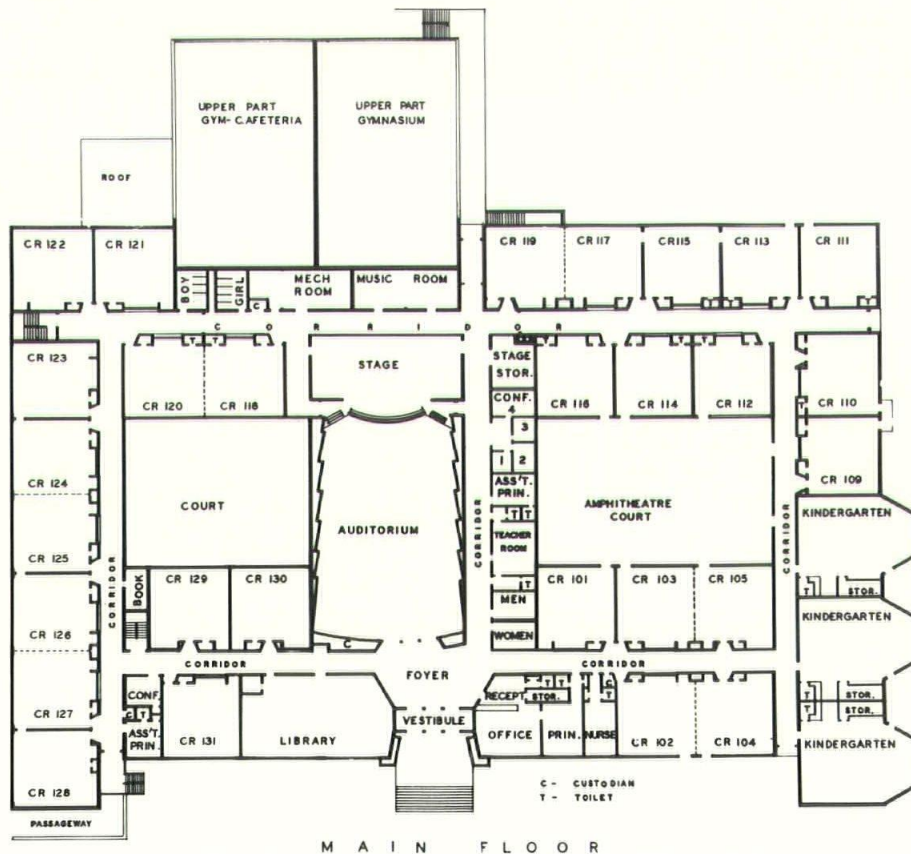
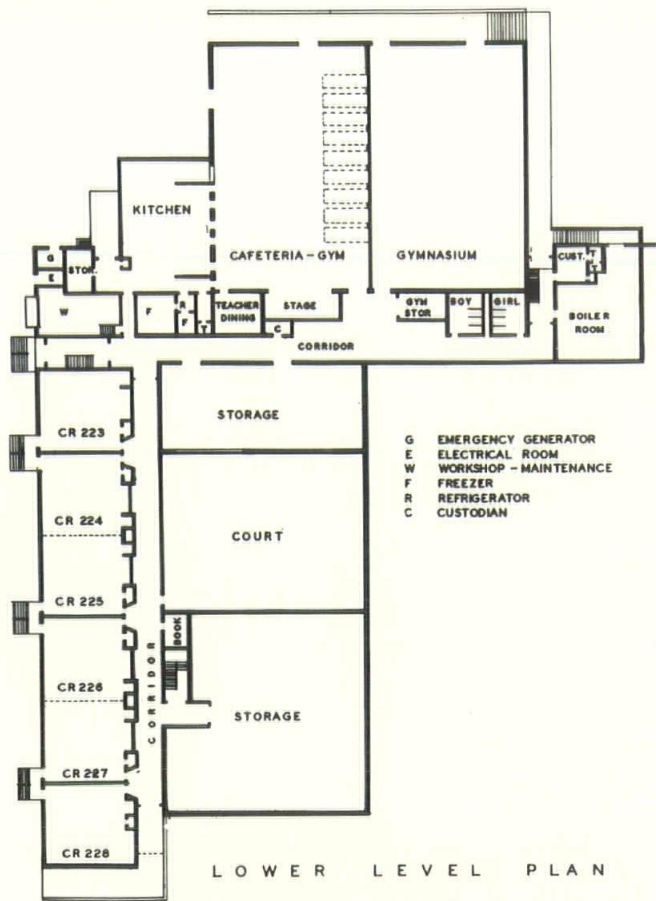
NORMAN L. RAYMOND, ARCHITECT

George L. Hickey Company, General Contractor

Stamford's new Northeast Elementary School is unique in more than one aspect.

As the largest elementary school in the city, its 88,600 square feet of floor space has an ultimate capacity of 1200 pupils. Requiring seventeen months and two weeks from selection of architect to first use, it is the result of efficient cooperation and collaboration among owner, architect and builder, with no sacrifice of quality and detail. And, at a cost of \$15.40 a square foot, the structure encompasses the latest developments in pupil safety, economic operation and maintenance, and educational facilities.

Northeast School is located on Scofieldtown Road in the northern section of the city, immediately adjacent to the well-known Stamford Museum and Nature Center. The sloping, hillside site has a total elevation difference of forty-seven



feet, and the school enjoys an exceptional view of the surrounding countryside. The landscaping takes advantage of the natural elements, and original trees help screen the building from the neighborhood.

The school consists of 34 classrooms, including nine team-teaching stations and three kindergarten rooms. Supporting facilities include a 10,000 volume library; two full-sized gymnasiums, one of which is equipped to be used for a cafeteria; an auditorium with stage; and a music room. Administrative areas provide a general office, principal's office, two offices for assistant principals with adjacent conference rooms, and a nurse's room.

The building is constructed on concrete foundations using grade beams, with concrete floor slabs and a steel and bar joist frame. The roof deck is poured gypsum except over the gymnasium where exposed tectum roofing is used. The entire roof has a 20-year built up covering, surfaced with white marble chips.

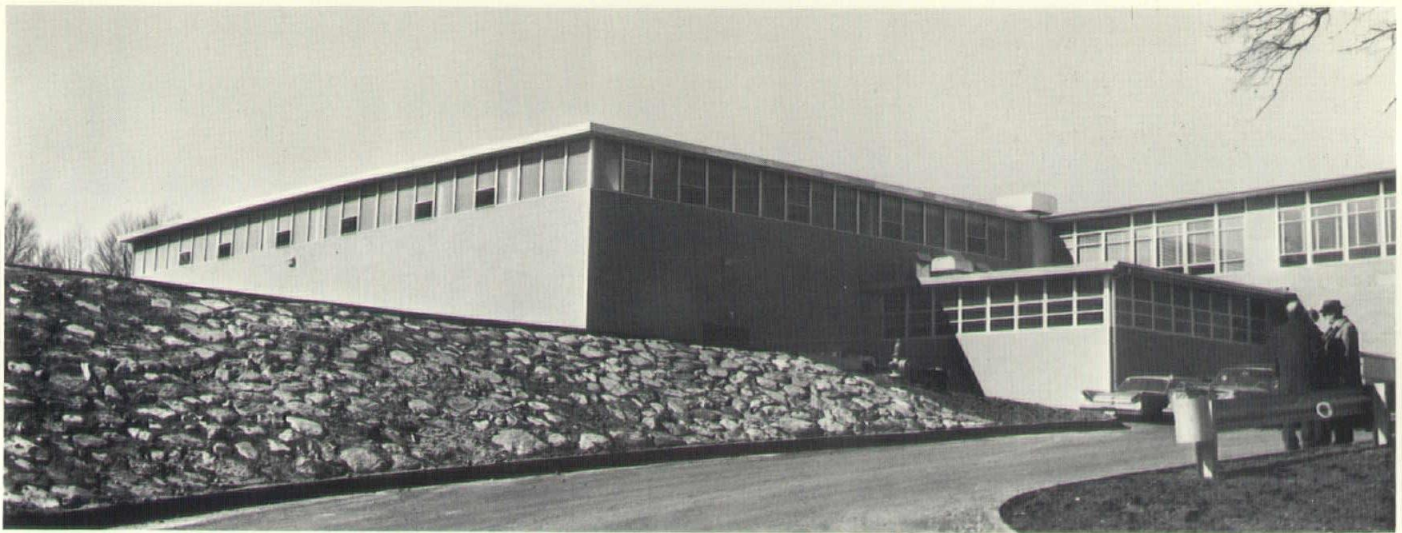
Terrazzo flooring is used for all corridors, as well as in the library and in the two art classrooms. The balance of the classrooms are floored with vinyl asbestos tile. An additional maintenance feature of the corridors is the use of sprayed plastic wainscoting to a height of six feet.

The exterior of the building is finished in combinations of stone, brick, and curtain window walls. In addition to the usual steps, entrance ramps were provided for the physically handicapped. While the nature of the sloping site required terraced play areas, it also made outside entrances feasible for the partial lower level of the school.

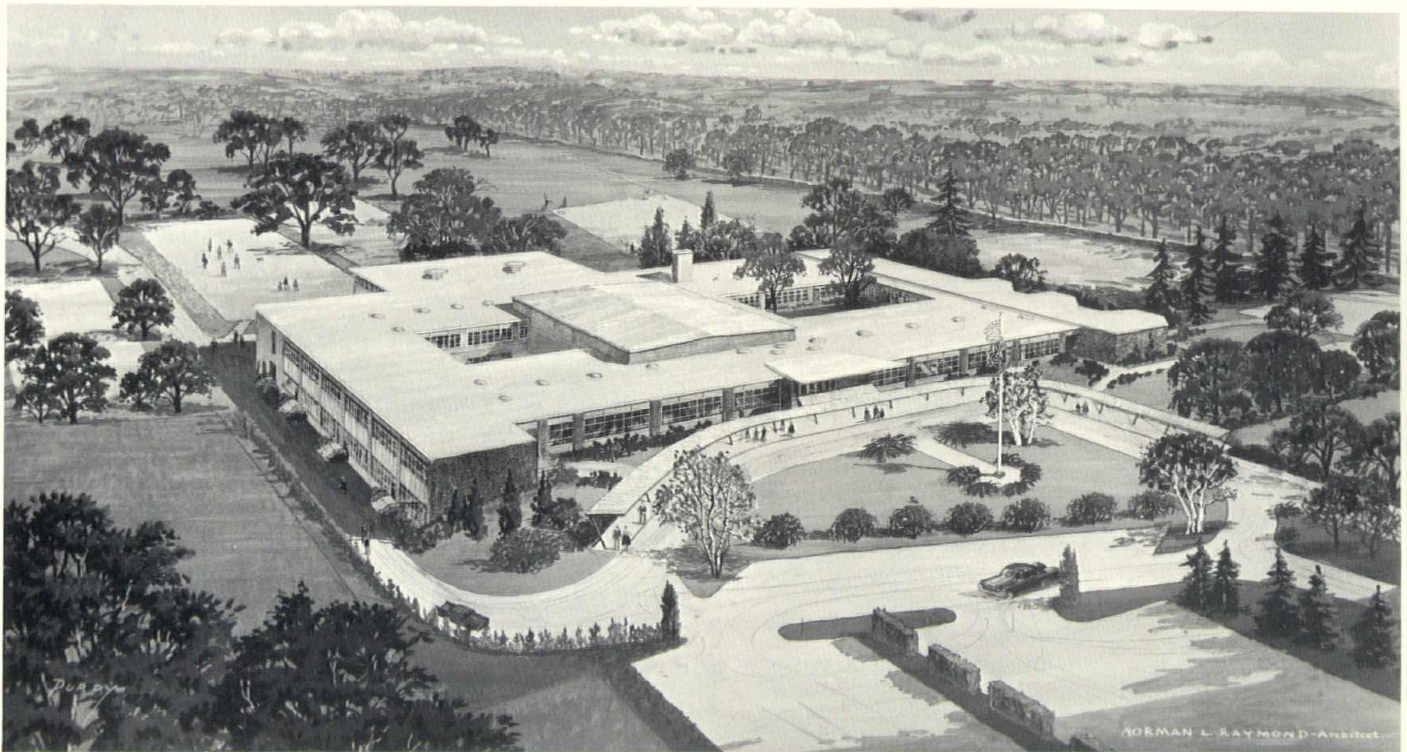
The nine-foot ceilings are finished in acoustic tile throughout. Extensive use of skydomes and clerestory windows minimizes the need for artificial lighting in many areas.

In plan, the building consists of two hollow squares surrounding courts. In the primary grade section, the court is used for teaching

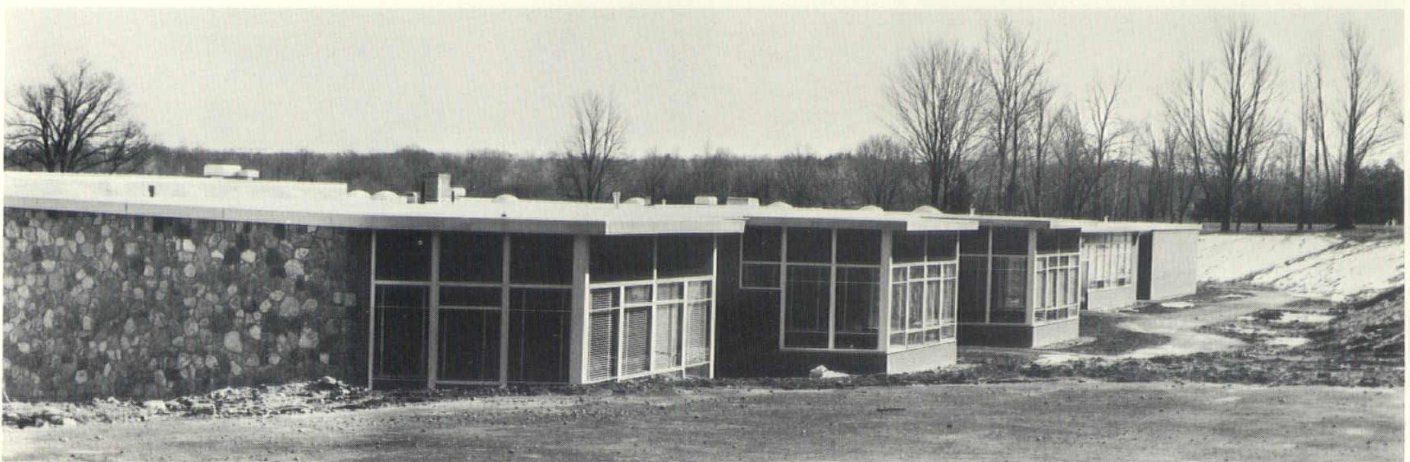
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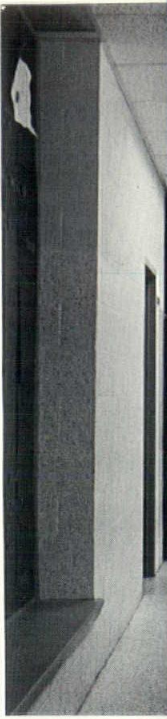
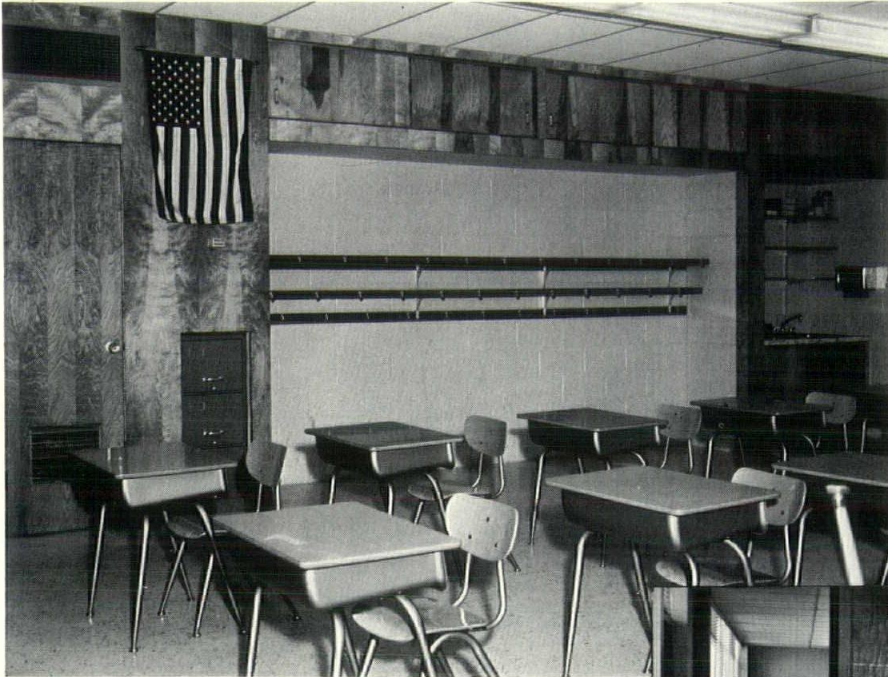
Gymnasium wing and adjacent kitchen use clerestory windows for lighting. Rip rap terracing provides level play areas.



Large bay windows make kindergarten rooms bright and airy. Ball field is at rear.



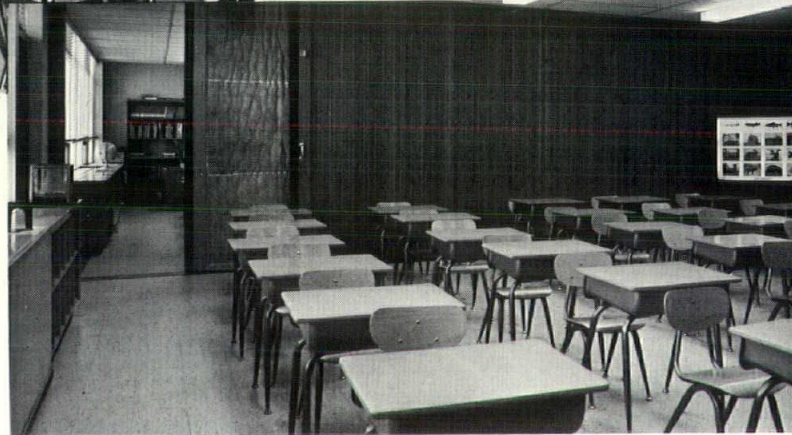
RIGHT: Corridor view shows one of the smoke barrier fire doors. Each classroom is assigned a large display board located in a corridor wall. Skydomes provide natural light.

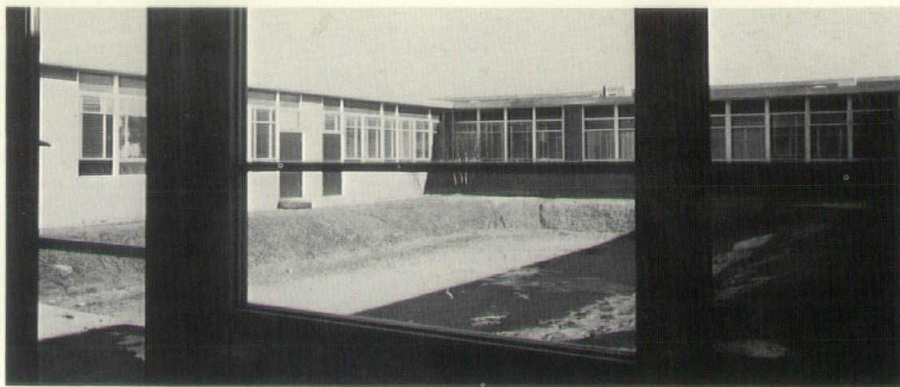
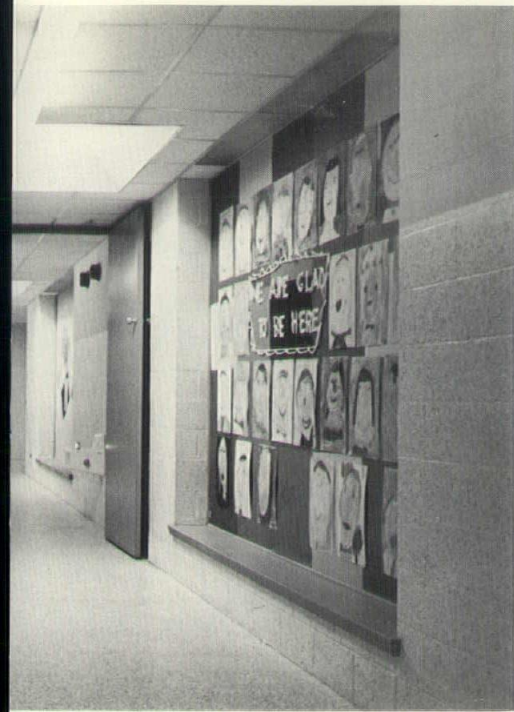


ABOVE: Each classroom has wardrobe space and other built-in facilities.

RIGHT: This team-teaching classroom has insulated, rolling double wood doors.

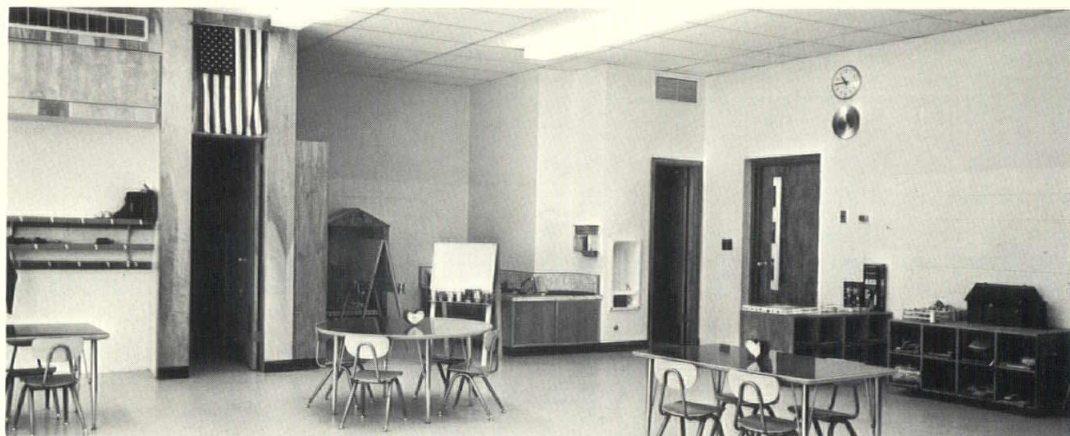
BELOW: The similar room for team-teaching utilizes solid section, folding doors. Built-in equipment and storage is typical.





ABOVE: Amphitheater court can be used for outdoor instruction for primary grades.

BELOW: A kindergarten room, specially equipped for little tots.



BELOW: Library has 10,000 volume capacity.



INSURANCE FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

by Philip A. Wilde, Jr.
Vice President
Allen, Russell & Allen, Inc.

Insurance serves two essential functions to the building industry. First, it furnishes vast sums of money for interim and permanent financing, providing funds to pay for construction of the majority of new buildings, highways and other projects. In 1964, life insurance companies alone had over \$55 billion invested in real estate mortgages and many more billions invested in bonds.

Second, in return for a prearranged charge, it relieves owners, contractors, architects and others of many of the financial risks inherent in the building industry. Without insurance, only the very largest firms could assume the burdens of doing business today, and few new firms could start.

Of primary importance to those engaged in building are insurance coverages that will protect assets from serious loss. The criteria here is "What insurance is essential to accomplish this?"

Insurance also provides the services which a buyer cannot effectively provide for himself. These include safety and loss prevention efforts, claim adjustments — partic-

ularly away from staffed areas, research activities, and other services that few firms are able to do effectively either individually or through associations.

To a remarkable degree, insurance assumes the legal or statutory obligations of its policyholders to the public for personal injury or property damage, including indirect obligations.

Another important responsibility of the insurer is to assume various employee benefit programs such as hospitalization, disability, retirement and key-man life insurance. These "fringe benefit" programs are all too often misunderstood and not used to full advantage in attracting and holding associates.

Insurance also can be used to assist the industry in meeting its moral and legal obligations to society to design and construct safe and efficient structures. Insurers spend millions of dollars to research and test new materials, new principles, and new inventions to assure safety and effectiveness. These activities benefit both the industry and the public.

Insurance companies have a re-

sponsibility to provide this protection and service to the building industry. Concurrently, the industry has an obligation to disclose to the insurer all exposures, plans and hazards, so the broker or underwriter may fully understand the risks assumed. Only mutual confidence can assure mutual satisfaction in the insurance relationship.

Excluding the employee benefit field, coverages available and necessary for the building industry fall into two principal areas: property insurance and casualty coverages.

In property insurance, the most common and best understood policies are those providing protection against damage caused by the specifically named perils of fire, lightning, windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, smoke, aircraft, vehicles, and civil commotion. This type of policy is restricted to protection against the named peril and does not offer coverage against any other peril or calamity. They may cover completed buildings as well as those under construction. While

(Please turn to page 28)



richard sharpe, a. i. a., architect

Office Profile



Sharpe office is in historic 1782 Joseph Carpenter silversmith shop on Norwichtown Green.

The Office of Richard Sharpe, AIA, Architect, strives to create structural compatibility with environment, client's use of the building, and professional architectural ideals and skill. Its record shows ninety-seven percent success.

Not all architects can accept only those commissions which cause no conflict with their own concepts because this is a very competitive world. But Richard Sharpe contends that integrity with one's self is not only a reward within itself, it is also the best and most direct road to a rewarding practice, remembering that rewards are not limited to dollars alone.

This is borne out by a record of 165 projects to date, ranging from \$3000 to over \$1 million, and covering everything from renovations and homes to building complexes. And this in only a little more than nine years in private practice. During this period Sharpe-designed residences have been featured in American Home, Better Homes and Gardens, and Progressive Architecture. Connecticut Building Congress and AIA awards have been earned by his designs.

Mr. Sharpe feels strongly that an architect should assert his ability as an environmental designer, that he, in fact, is a "decorator in life." His implementation for himself was to establish a definite set of values based on the distillation of his studies and observations into what he considers right. Then, he sticks to these values as the measure of what he does. "I have never lost a night's sleep because of any doubts or fears about my professional projects," he said.

He feels his responsibility as an architect is justified when his client enjoys what has been designed and produced for him. This is the greatest reward for an architect,

according to Mr. Sharpe, and one which reflects his own professional philosophy.

"I like to feel that I could return and look without pain at any building I designed, no matter how many years had elapsed."

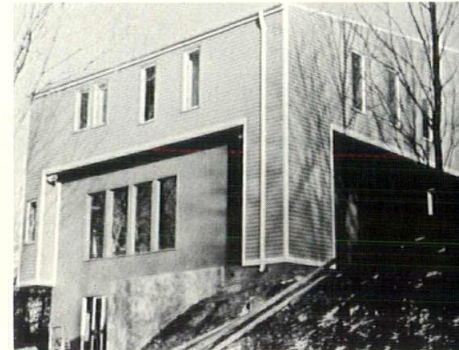
The Sharpe office works as a team on all projects. Everyone is involved in the total process, including design decisions and client relations. The process depends on good communications with the client, starting with a detailed written program. The "book" includes what the client wants and what he wants each space to accomplish for him in order to provide the most desirable environment for his own purpose. Realism concerning cost is considered as part of the project's ground rules.

Thinking is done in three dimensions. Models are made from preliminary sketches with the final model preceding the working drawings. Sometimes models precede even preliminary sketches in an effort to capture a dimensional concept. From 600 to 1000 man hours go into the planning and design of a residence, for example, so the result will have meaning and give permanent pleasure and utility to the owner. As many as eight or nine schemes are developed on occasion to get exactly the right answer for a specific project.

Dick Sharpe feels that no two houses can be exactly alike for "the simple reason that no two people are alike." This is why he asks a client to write down, room by room, every detail he wants and needs. This is then used as a design document which helps to shape the building to its owner's wishes. The design or accomplishment of these wishes then becomes the prerogative of the architect so long as it accomplishes the purpose of the client.



Richard Sharpe residence, Norwich.



Harry Birkenruth residence, Storrs.



Pautipaug Country Club, Sprague.

Office Profile

At Connecticut College in New London, Architect Sharpe conducts a course in modern architecture which includes the history of 19th century architecture. Students gain an appreciation and insight into the man-made structures which house American families, business and industry. They regard beautiful and ugly America and draw mature, educated conclusions about what constitutes each. The young women – and their families – become acutely aware of the architect's role and the importance of this role in creating an orderly, but not regimented – attractive, but not dated, environment.

The Sharpe office, barn red and almost 200 years old, looks as though it belongs on its site facing the Norwichtown Green, as indeed it does. However, inside, its antiquity is limited to the hand hewn beams, for it is a modern, functional office designed for the creation of other buildings, new building concepts and innovation in methods.

One such development, born in the old silversmith shop, is a chemical bonding technology to permanently join similar and dissimilar materials. This resulted in a completely "glued" office building for Gilman Brothers Manufacturing Company in Gilman, which won a Connecticut AIA award. This concept promises to be the progenitor of a new and successful construction method with countless applications. Dick Sharpe feels that adhesives and tapes will have increasingly important structural uses in the years to come.

The Sharpe office, too, conveys a sense of purpose, liberally spiced with idealism and stout faith in the function of architecture and the architect.

There are surprising facets in the Sharpe personality. His production of contemporary buildings is based on a powerful and practical sense about unnecessary ugliness. He is deeply concerned about buildings which are a matter of expediency and not conceived to be a permanent part of the landscape.

He believes that any commission, no matter how small or large, deserves a disciplined, knowledgeable approach and "if it is not worth doing right, it is not worth doing at all." The Office of Richard Sharpe, Architect, functions on this principle, and its clients get satisfaction and pleasure from their buildings. And so does the architect.

Richard Sharpe earned his Bachelor of Architecture at University of Pennsylvania, and did graduate study at University of Liverpool, England, Graduate School of Civic Design where he was awarded a grant. In 1961, he was requested by the Organization of American States to participate in the first Pan American Federation of Architects in Lima, Peru. Subsequently he received an appointment from the American Institute of Architects as one of two official delegates from the United States to the congress where he presented a paper on experimental work in new building techniques.

In 1964, he received a Merit Award from Connecticut Building Congress and from the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is active in the Eugene O'Neill Foundation for Performing Art, a member of Norwich Founders Society, a former member of the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, and a faculty member at Connecticut College, New London. □

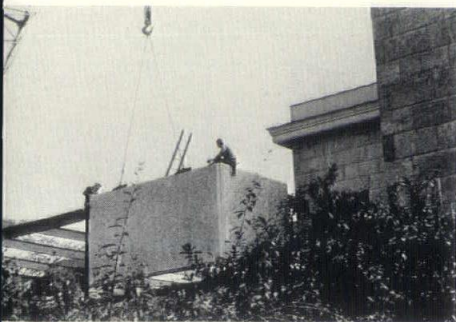


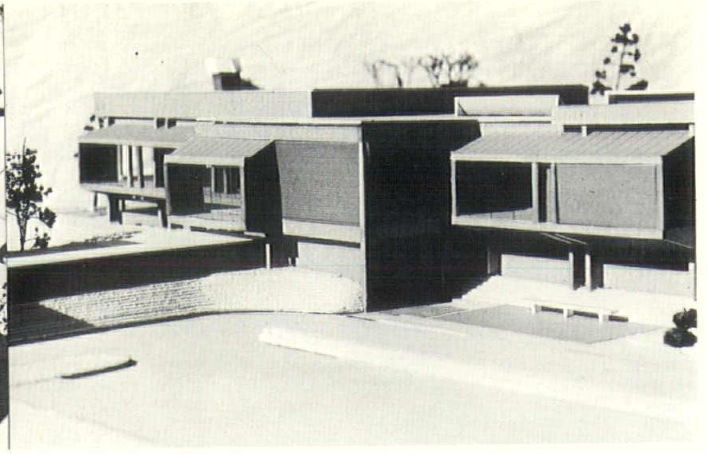
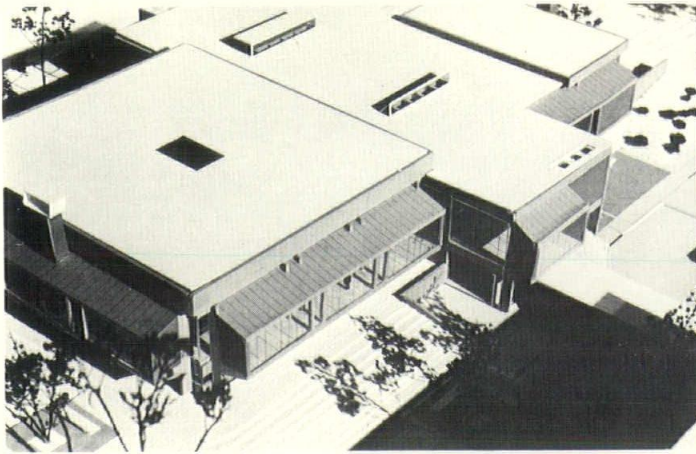
Charles Wiesner residence, Glastonbury.



Mohegan Park Service building, Norwich.

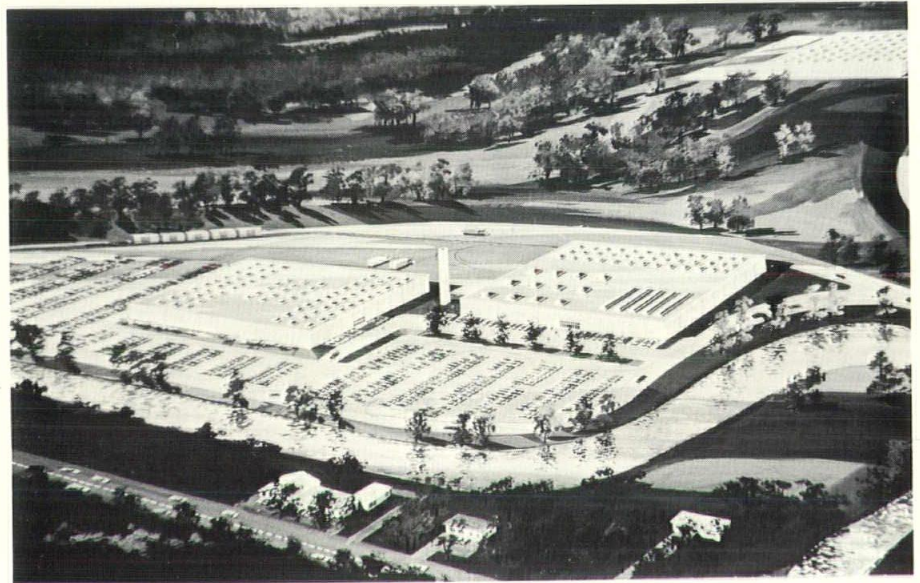
Addition to Lyman Allyn Museum, New London.



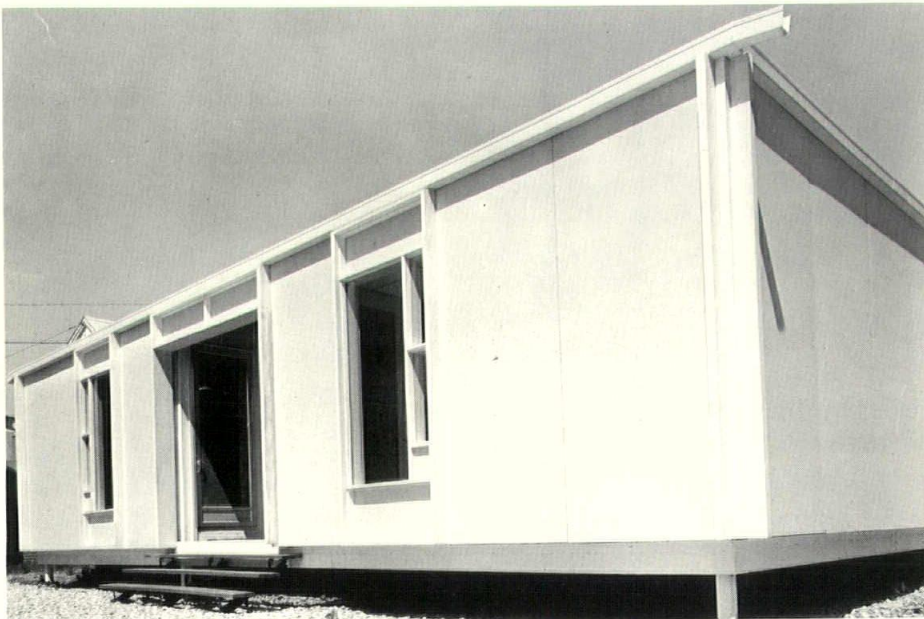


Model of Combustion Engineering administration building, Windsor.

Industrial Park, Norwich.



Office Profile



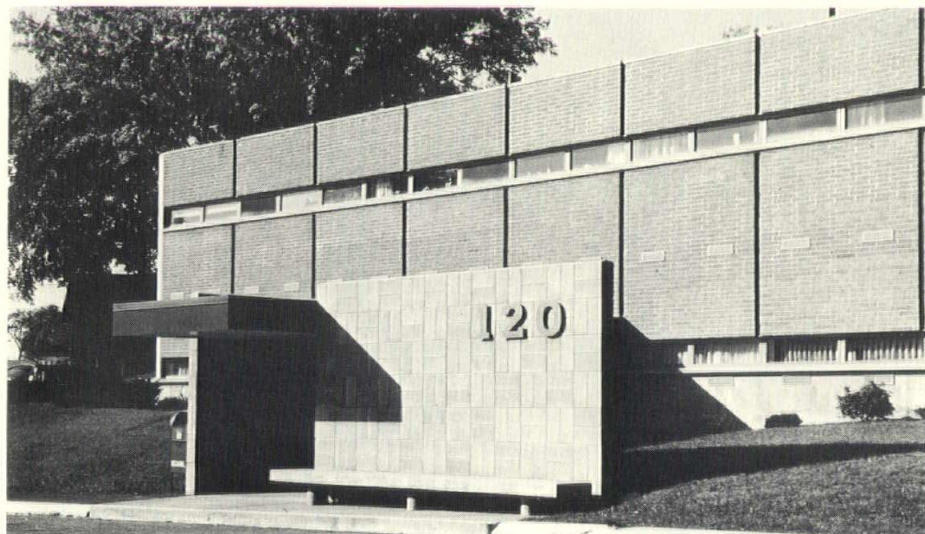
This experimental "glued" building is the administrative office, Gilman Bros. Co., Inc., Gilman.



TOP LEFT: Leffingwell Inn restored as historic museum, Norwich.



TOP RIGHT: Philip Johnson residence, Norwich.

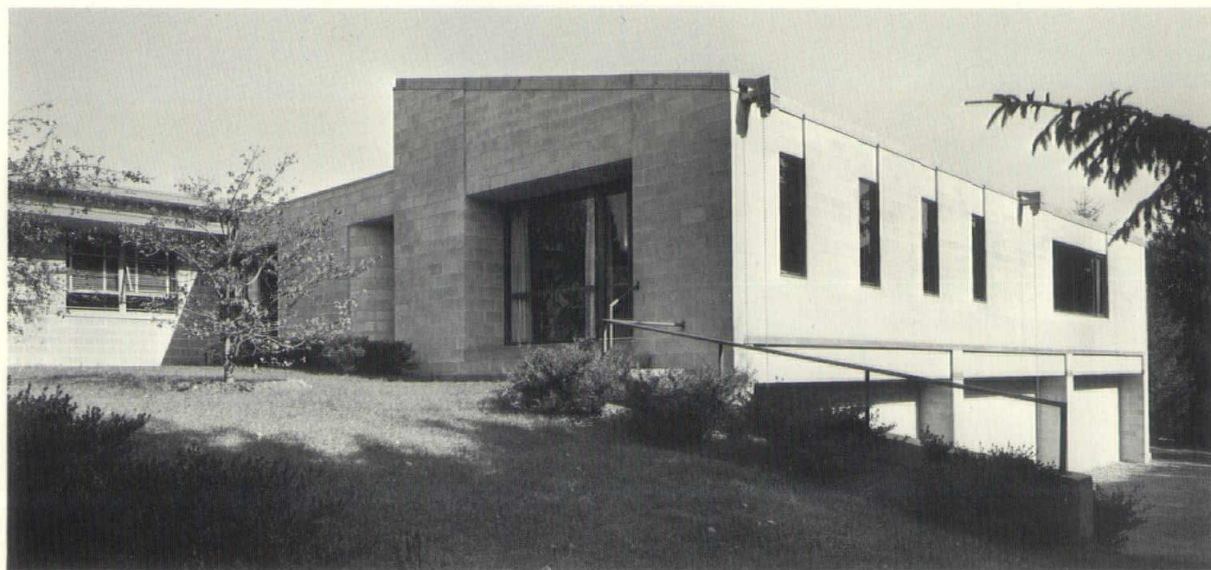


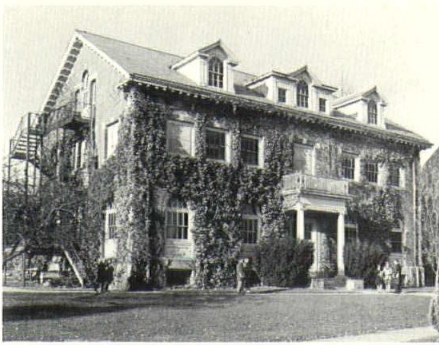
ABOVE: Medical Center building, Norwich.



M. Van Deusen residence, Norwich.

BELOW: Williams School library addition, New London.



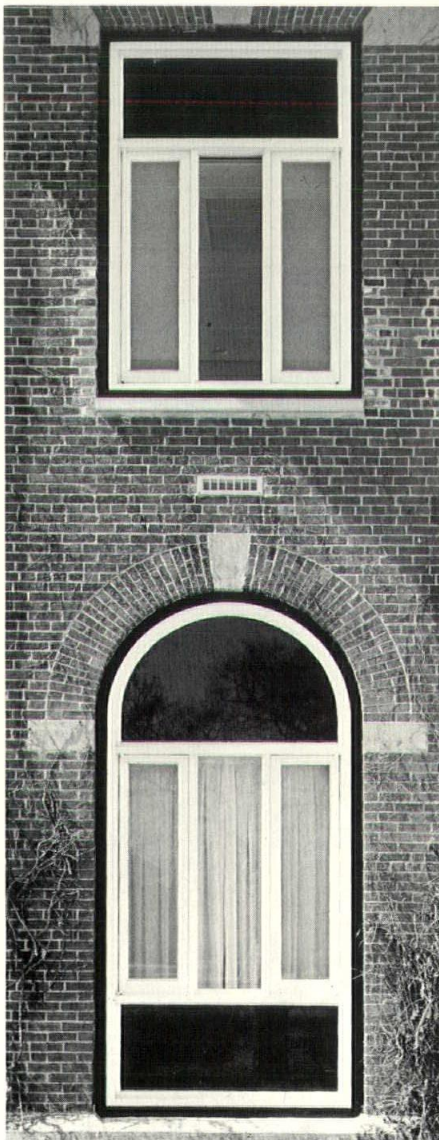


Before and after alterations to Gulley Hall, University of Connecticut, Storrs.



Office Profile

Exterior window details, Gulley Hall.



Before and after alterations, showing new main floor reception area in Gulley Hall.

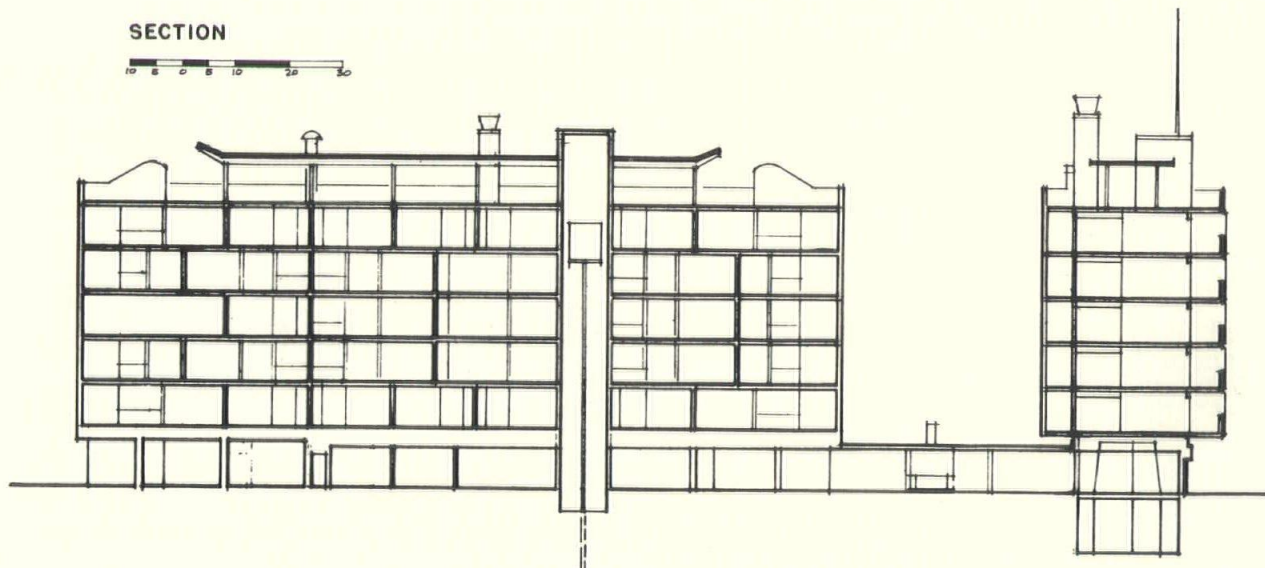


FOR LIVING WITH DIGNITY

Winslow-Celentano Park, New Haven, Connecticut

GRANBERY, CASH & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Mauro Construction Company, General Contractor



The apartment building provides the best solution to the shelter problem for many people whose needs are not satisfied by single-family housing. The problem existed in the cities of the Roman Empire where urban congestion also demanded growing upward when economic limitations prevented lateral extension. Neither the basic problem nor the basic solution is new. The approach and creative treatment can be.

Winslow-Celentano Park at 60 Warren Street, New Haven, is an

excellent example of creative treatment which provides an interesting and comfortable environment for senior citizens with low incomes. Owned by the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven, and identified as "Elderly Housing Project Connecticut 4-11," these apartment units were designed by Carleton Granbery and George Cash of the architectural firm of Granbery, Cash & Associates, New Haven.

The building is situated in a redevelopment area which is still in

the process of demolition and reconstruction. The Winslow-Celentano Park building marks a corner of the area. Its downtown location, near transportation, shops and neighborhood community facilities, is convenient for the senior citizens who have their homes in the new apartments.

The building is oriented to the south and west. Large protected balconies provide private, sunny outdoor areas overlooking New Haven harbor to the south and a handsome city skyline of towers to

the west. There is the grandeur of space, but a sense of nearness to the people and activities of the city to combat any sense of the exile of age.

"Our aim was a building that is esthetically pleasing and yet could be economically built to Public Housing Administration requirements," Mr. Granbery said.

The building comprises 50,178 square feet and was completed at a cost of \$16.33 per square foot. Landscaping and site utilities added \$107,000, bringing the total project cost to \$926,500. In today's market this figure, in view of the commendable result, fulfills the architects' aim for economy.

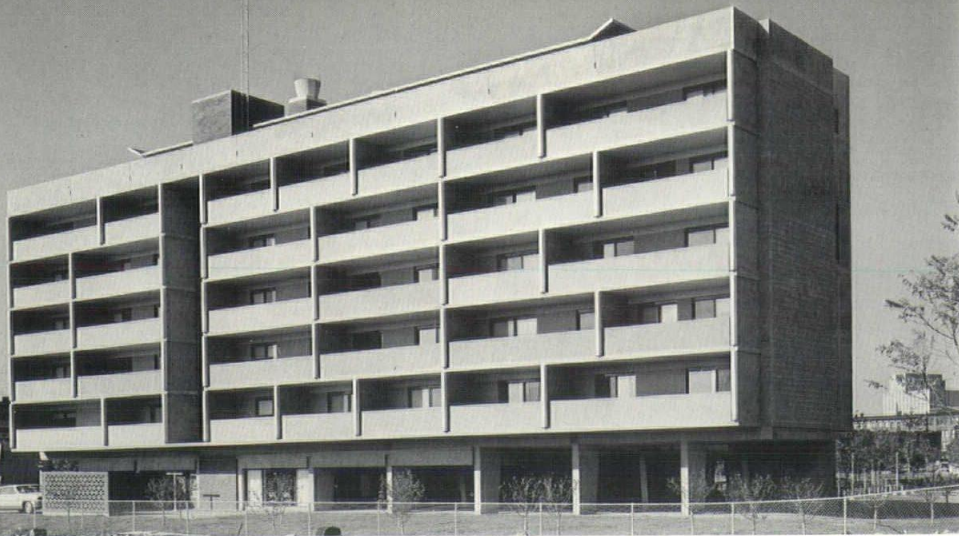
Working with the concept that elderly people have a need for privacy, but also desire to be part of the community, resulted in housing meeting both requirements. All dwelling units are above the ground floor level for a sense of privacy and security. To accomplish this, the architects placed the building on columns with community and service areas at ground level underneath the apartments.

The size of the site dictated its high rise scheme. The building contains 32 efficiency units and 32 one bedroom apartments, all designed specifically for the comfort, convenience and safety of elderly tenants. Variations in apartment design allow for expression of individuality with each tenant using his own furniture. Many furnishing arrangements are possible.

The splendid balance of concrete block, brick, and concrete give a clean lined charm to the building's exteriors. Structurally, concrete — reinforced, poured in place, precast and post tensioned — is used. The walls are concrete block, and the building has built-up roofing.

Inside, plaster and concrete are used. There are resilient tile floors, flush wood doors and insulated glass sliding sash.

Valance hot water heat maintains even temperatures with heat sources safely out of the way of occupants. Each apartment is equipped with emergency call-for-aid

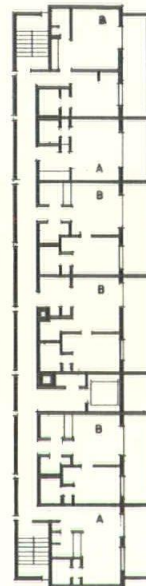
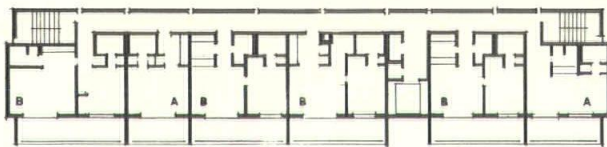


Winslow-Celentano Park has view of New Haven harbor to the south.

ELDERLY HOUSING
OLIVE STREET

4 TH FLOOR

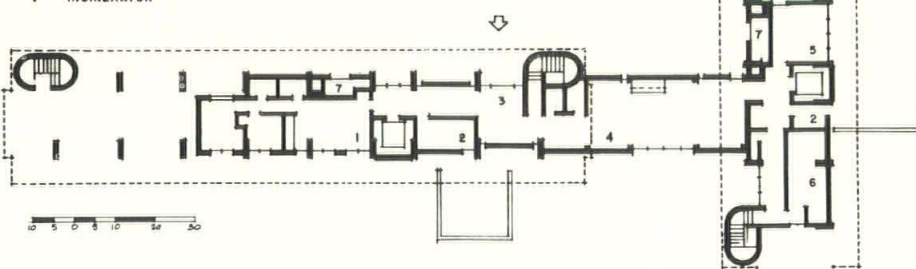
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ELDERLY HOUSING
OLIVE STREET

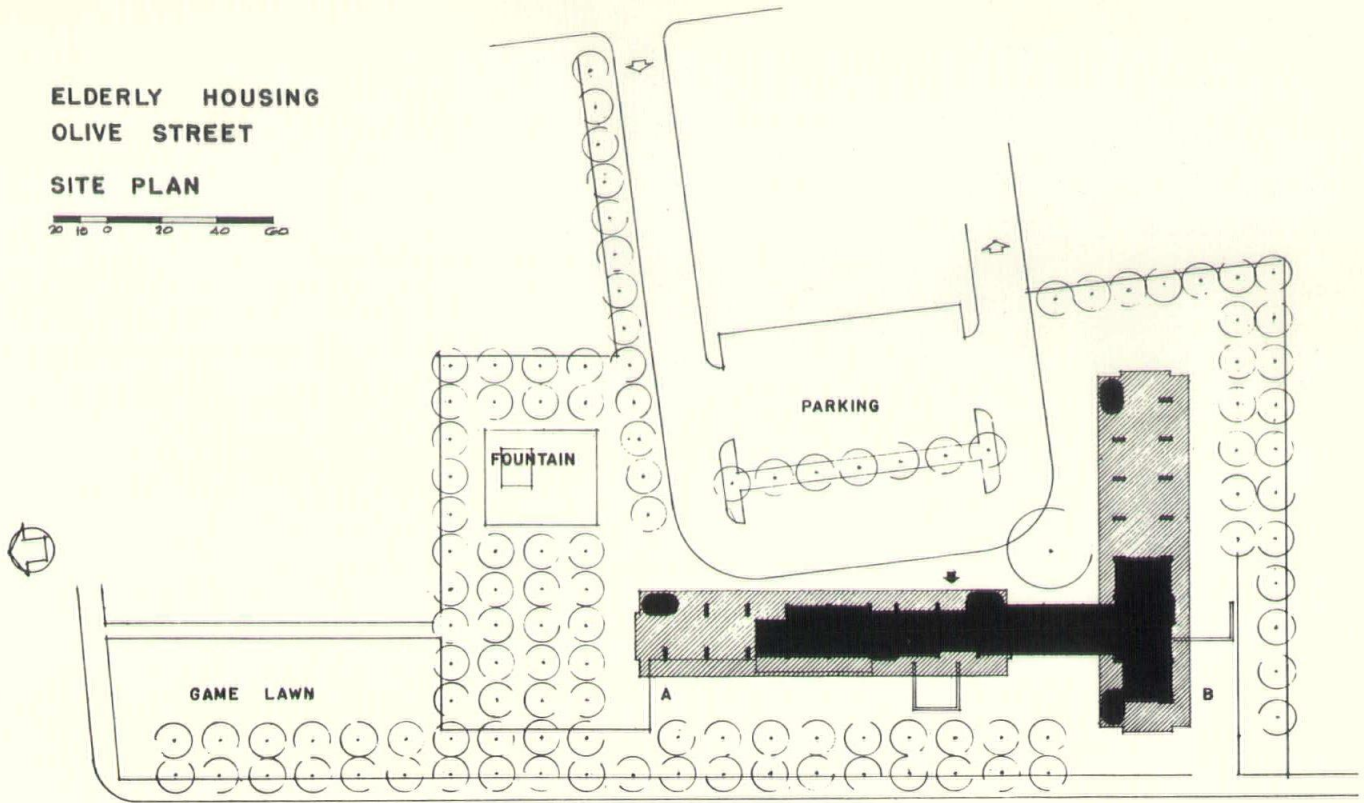
1 ST FLOOR

- 1 CUSTODIANS APT
- 2 LAUNDRY
- 3 MAIN ENTRANCE
- 4 LOUNGE
- 5 OFFICE
- 6 UTILITY (BOILER UNDER)
- 7 INCINERATOR



**ELDERLY HOUSING
OLIVE STREET**

SITE PLAN

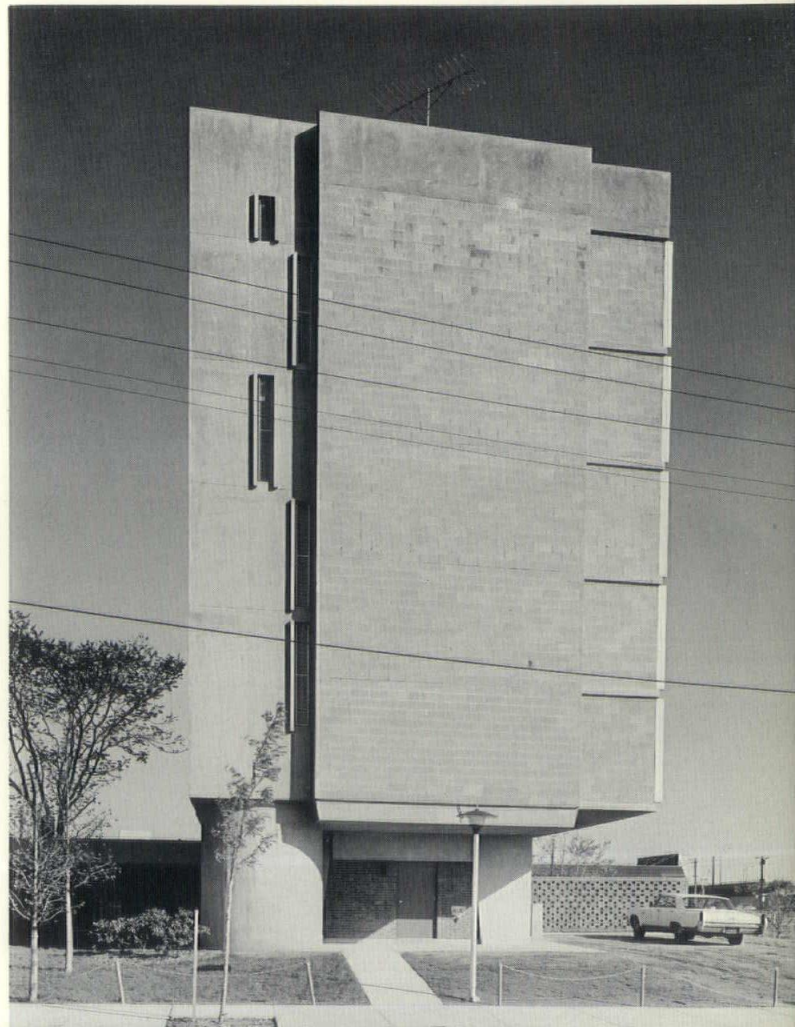


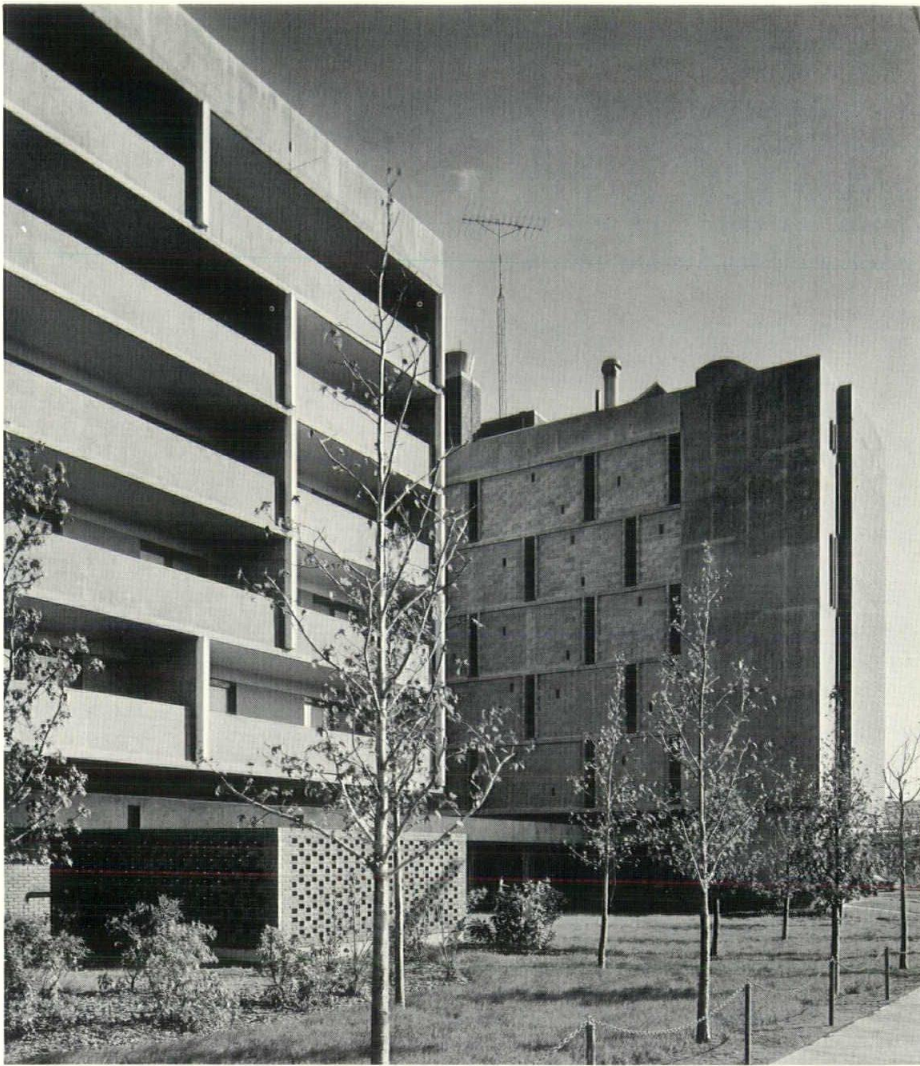
Service areas are at ground level.

systems and with fire detectors. Non-slip showers have seats, hand-rails and grab rails located conveniently. Lights and shelves are within easy reach. Throughout, the hazards associated with stumbling, reaching or falling have been eliminated.

Architects Granbery and Cash made their design within the framework of a concept that housing for the elderly is an integral part of the community rather than an isolated "home." A community lounge on the ground floor is available for entertaining and get-togethers. A large fireplace and kitchenette provide a friendly atmosphere and an entertaining convenience. Toilet facilities are close by.

Other areas for common use are the covered roof terraces and fully equipped laundries with drying yards. The building has a housing office, a custodian's apartment with two bedrooms, utility rooms and incinerators.





Radiant heated ceilings derive their heat from circulating hot water provided in valance convectors. The heat is controlled by individual room thermostats. There is a mechanical room exhaust system from baths and kitchens. A transformer vault contains switch gear and distribution panels for interior and exterior lighting.

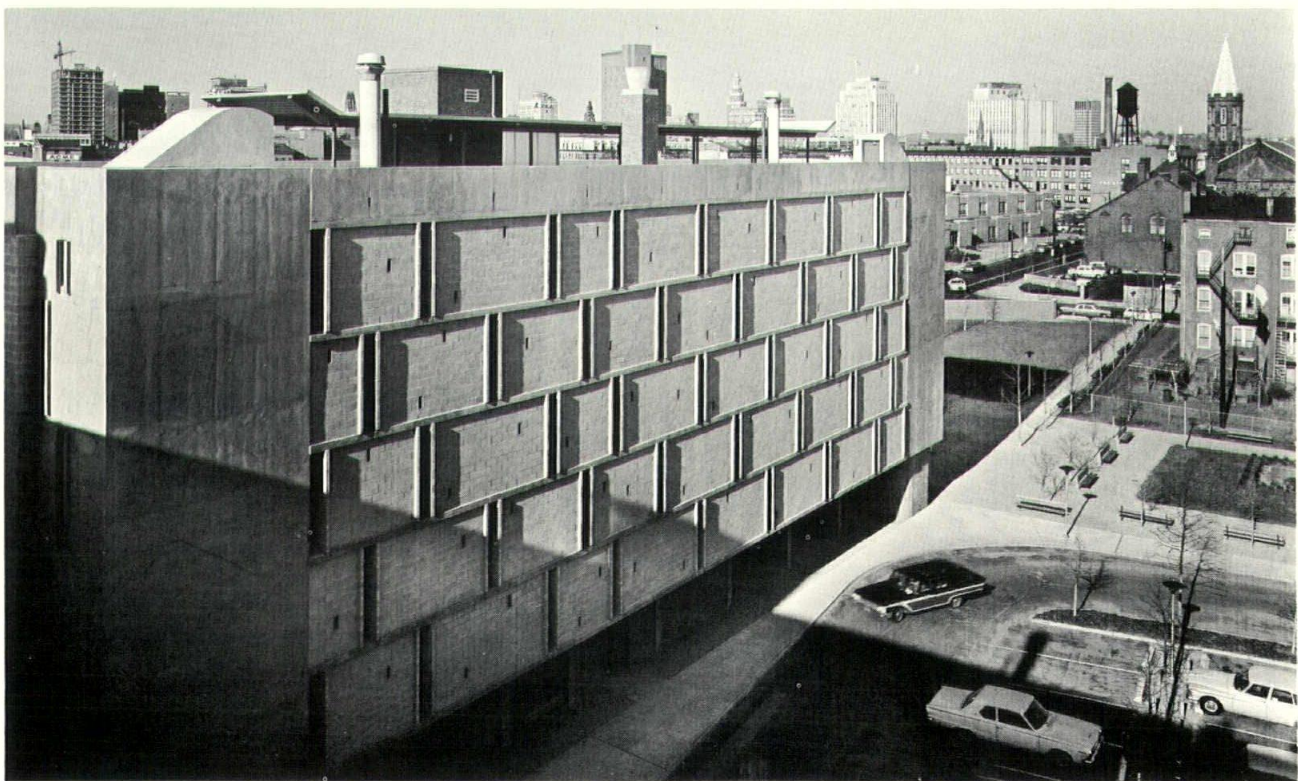
A double row of trees between the building and the street serves as a screen insulating the apartment structure from automobile and pedestrian traffic. An outdoor sitting area has a fountain as its focal point and there is a lawn for games and a refreshing green vista in clement weather.

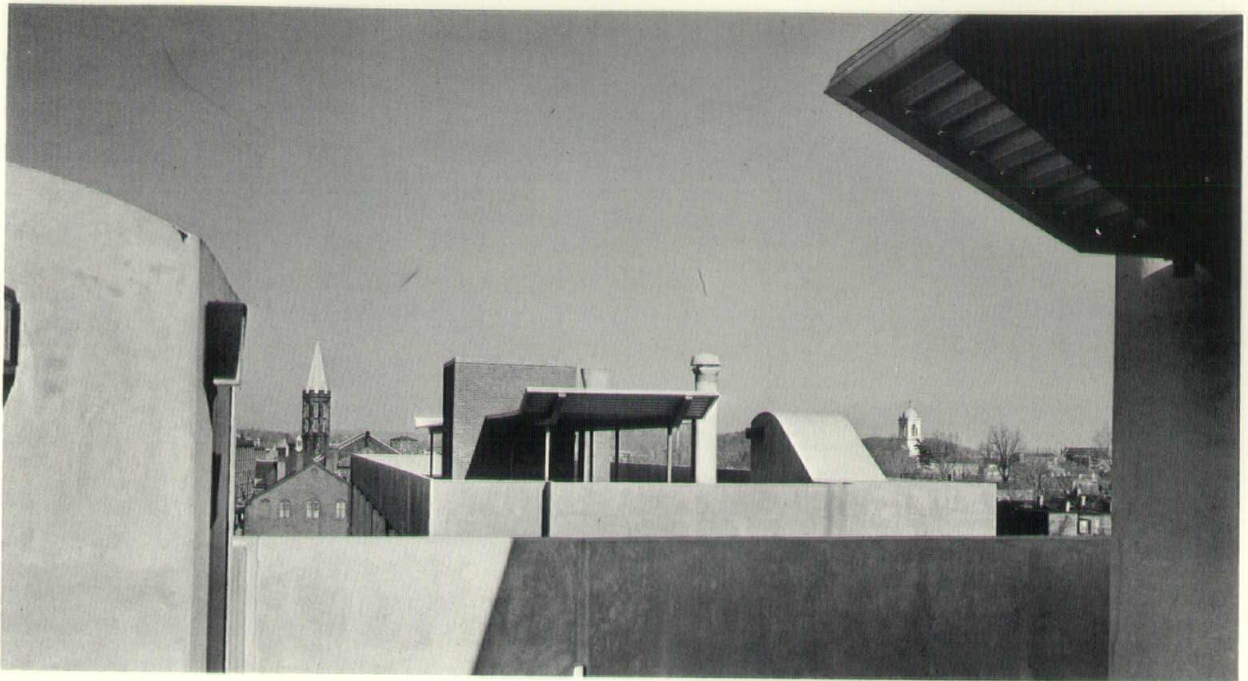
Parking facilities are paved with soil-cement stabilized earth construction to avoid "the asphalt jungle look" while providing a durable and economical surface.

Fred S. Dubin Associates, Hartford, was the mechanical and electrical engineering consultant, and Rudolph Besier, Old Saybrook, was

LEFT: Landscaping provides traffic screen.

BELOW: Tenant parking is conveniently located on inner court.





Roof terrace overlooks New Haven skyline.

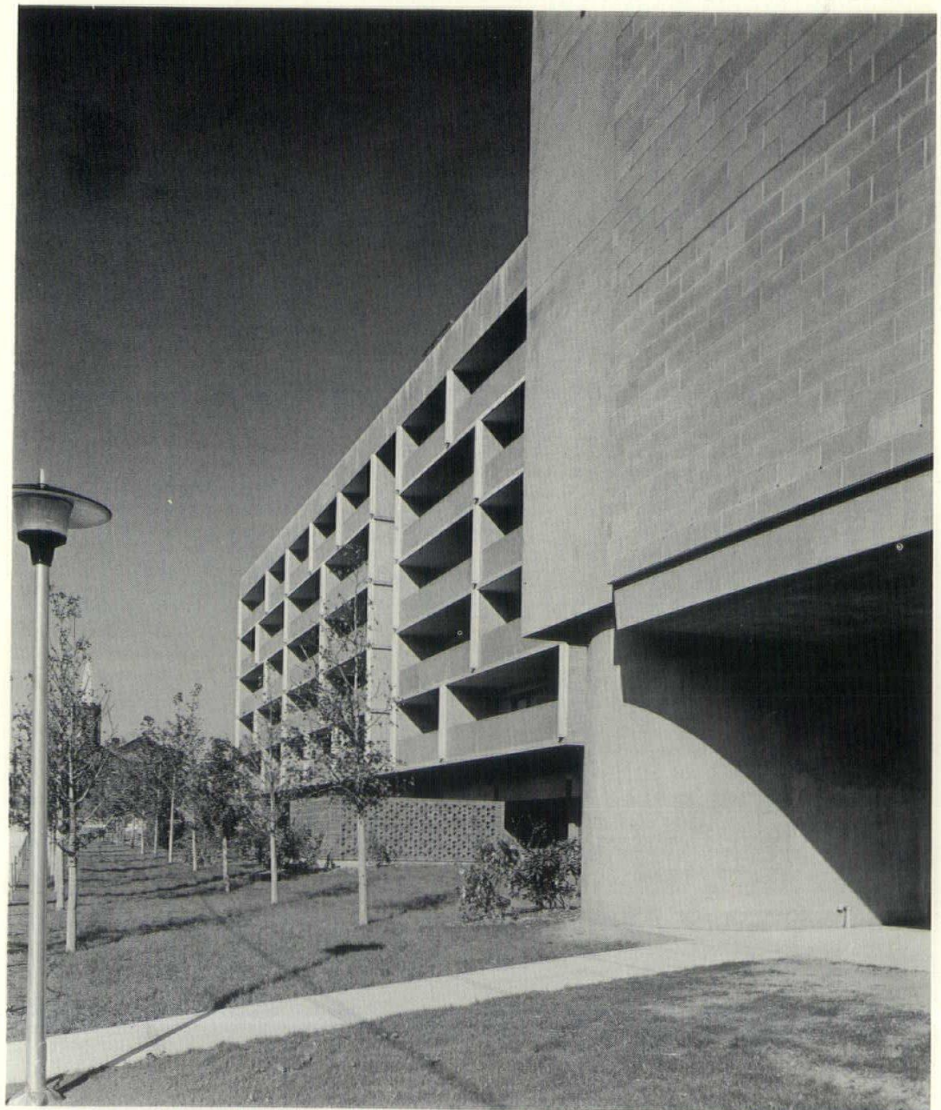
Lighting and landscaping contribute to pleasant environment.

structural engineering consultant. General contractor was Mauro Construction Company, North Branford.

Landscape architect was Robert P. Stockmal, Shelton.

Winslow-Celentano Park, a classic demonstration of the sophisticated and discriminating use of public funds to provide a community asset, is located near New Haven's "front door," the Oak Street Connector. Here it stands as one of the first new structures to be seen by people driving to downtown New Haven. It is a credit to the city, its planners, and especially to the architects who conceived and designed it.

Most important, it provides fine homes for 64 senior citizen families. □



CARLETON GRANBERY earned his BA at Yale, 1935, and BFA, 1938. He is a Fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University, and was Design Critic at Yale, 1946-47. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects; was secretary of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, 1960-62; chairman of AIA Awards Committee for New England Region; and is a member of the New Haven Citizens Action Committee. He has received awards from Boston Arts Festival, New Haven Festival of Arts, American Association of School Administrators, Connecticut Building Congress, American Federation of Arts and the Connecticut Chapter, AIA.

Connecticut Architectural Registration Board

The joint meeting of the Architects' and the Engineers' Boards was held as scheduled on January 21st, primarily to discuss the role of the new "Investigator" and to take definite steps toward hiring same. All members of both boards were present, as well as two Assistant Attorneys General. Agreement was reached on the main subject, as well as on several minor ones, including the fact that, for the good of both professions, the two boards should cooperate more closely.

The Investigator probably will be engaged on a part time basis and take on the full responsibility of his position, subject of course to direction of the two boards. He is to travel to all the towns in the State, not only to check up on permits and investigate complaints, but to assist local permit issuing authorities to comply with the laws as now on the books.

A subcommittee was appointed by each board and charged with interviewing applicants for the position. It is to report back to the boards with the expectation that each board will ratify the choice. For the Architectural Registration Board, this will be at the meeting scheduled for March 4th.

At the Architects' Board meeting, which followed the joint meeting, six out-of-state applicants were granted Connecticut registration through N.C.A.R.B., and three by direct application under Section 20-291 of our law, as amended recently. This is the provision for architects in other states, who have been in practice there for at least ten years, but who do not have an N.C.A.R.B. certification.

The five multiple choice examinations furnished by N.C.A.R.B. through the Education Testing Bureau in Princeton were reviewed by the board and accepted for the

March, 1966 session. The two design and composition exams will be reviewed at the next meeting.

The new roster has finally been received from the printer and is being distributed to each architect registered in Connecticut. It is available to others at a charge of one dollar each from the Board Office at 205 Whitney Avenue, New Haven.

Also newly printed and being distributed is the revised "Rules and Regulations" of the board which also contains the revised statutes concerning architectural registration and practice. The Code of Ethics now is printed with the regulations, as well as a new section at the end which is intended to clarify the "gray area" of which profession should do which job.

As always, comments from members of the profession are helpful and are welcomed by the board.

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Consolidation

(Continued from page 6)

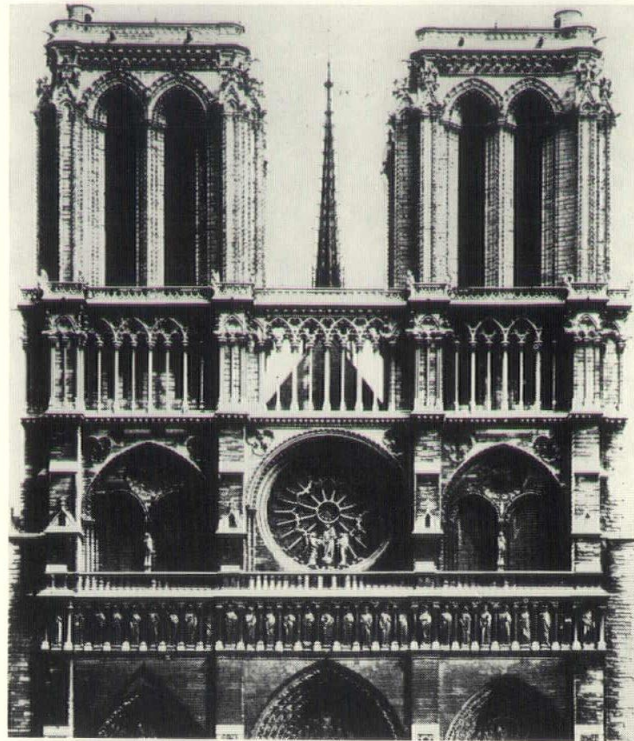
three by each president. Besides Mr. Goldbecker, the Chapter's delegates were Richard D. Butterfield and John H. Gaydosh. The Connecticut Society provided John W. Handy, Jr., Richard L. Howland, and Cyril K. Smith, Jr. At its first meeting in New Haven on Tuesday evening, November 24, 1964, the formal effort toward consolidation began in earnest. Mr. Goldbecker was elected chairman, and the delegates began to ponder the benefits which could be anticipated as well as the specific problems which must be surmounted. Fortunately for the committee's work, a similar proposal was at that time being considered by the New Jersey Chapter, AIA, and the New Jersey Society of Architects, so the committee watched the New Jersey effort closely to learn from their experience.

As 1965 began, Carl Blanchard and Ralph Rowland took office as president of the Chapter and Society, respectively, and it soon became evident to both that this would be a year of important decision for their organizations. It was particularly appreciated by each, therefore, when Willis N. Mills, FAIA, who had just taken office as the New England Regional Director of the American Institute of Architects, offered his personal assistance in working out the details of consolidation with the national organization. His offer was gratefully accepted, and his help during the following months became a factor of inestimable value in the ultimate success of the plan.

The New Jersey architectural societies convened in Newark on February 11, and the adoption of their merger proposal gave encouragement and renewed incentive to members of our Joint Committee. The Committee met again in New Haven on February 25 and April 13, each time reporting their progress back to the respective executive committees. It was agreed that all members of the existing organi-

(Please turn to next page)

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Consolidation

(Continued from preceding page)

zations would be automatically invited to membership in the new one; that existing membership in itself would be considered sufficient qualification for the new membership; and that the two existing executive committees (boards of directors) would be combined into one made up of the same members. Much study was given, particularly in the April meeting, to the various classes of membership.

By June, a schedule of proposed timing for considering the plan had been worked out. Meeting again on June 10, the Joint Committee proposed that separate meetings of the two executive committees in June and July be followed by a combined meeting of the directors of both societies in August. That schedule was later revised, and it was eventually agreed that all directors of the two organizations

would gather in New Haven on July 4 to receive the Joint Committee's recommendations and consider the proposal in detail.

Nineteen officers and directors met on that warm July afternoon, and their meeting was undoubtedly the most significant single occasion of the negotiating period. Chaired by Mr. Lavieri, the meeting was devoted to a complete review of the Joint Committee's work, and to a thorough analysis of the plan of consolidation as it was then written. The meeting continued for several hours, and important compromises were worked out, particularly concerning the privileges of "professional associate" membership and the dues structure. When the conference ended, the directors of both groups agreed that consolidation certainly seemed possible and that, after some further changes in the plan had been reviewed and approved, the matter should be placed before the members of both

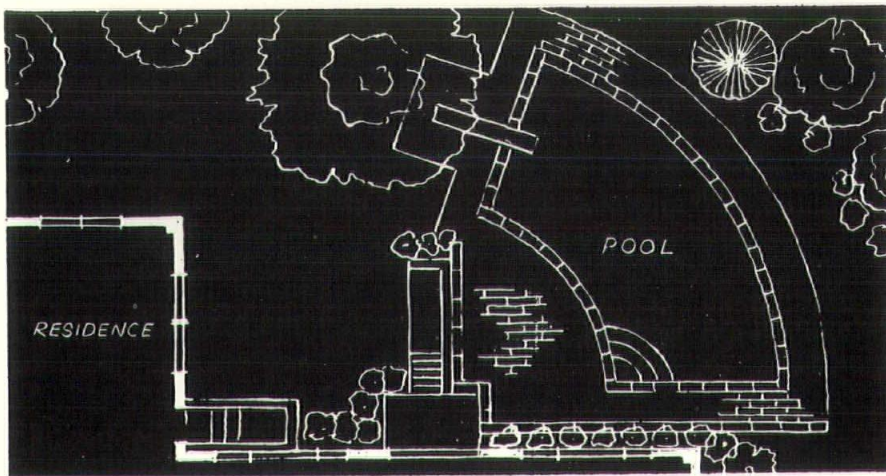
societies for their vote. Mr. Lavieri was authorized to prepare the formal draft of the proposal itself, and a formal legal agreement upon which the members would vote.

These documents were prepared in August, and reviewed and approved by the individual executive committees (and by the AIA staff in Washington) in September, and by late October copies had been prepared for distribution to all members of both societies.

Membership Meetings

Two general-membership meetings were held in mid-November. The Connecticut Society held its member-briefing session in Stratford on the 16th, and the Connecticut Chapter met in New Haven the following evening. By then, each member had received a copy of the consolidation plan, and many had questions for the Joint Committee or directors to answer. These meetings were among the best-attended of the year. When they were over, there was little if any of the consolidation plan which had not been questioned and discussed in considerable detail. It is certainly to the credit of the many conscientious members who raised questions that the final text of the plan reflected as nearly as possible the expressed wishes of the great majority of members — a factor which probably helps to explain the overwhelming acceptance the proposal finally received.

Finishing touches were put to the plan by the directors of both



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societies in December, with the continuing help of the Joint Committee. One of the last changes provided that at least three members of each year's executive committee shall continue as directors for the following year.

When the document at last was finished, the directors approved it for presentation to all members for their ratification. Members of both Connecticut architectural societies gathered for that purpose at the Carriage Drive Restaurant in Hamden on January 12, 1966. Voting procedures were set forth, and each group voted separately. When the ballots were counted, it was found that consolidation was virtually a unanimous choice. Obviously, the Joint Committee and the many others who helped to prepare and present the plan had done their work well, and many were the favorable comments heard that evening.

So it was that the two old organizations were signed out of existence on February 9, and so it was that on the same evening a brand new Connecticut Society of Architects held its first and formative meeting — this time as a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

It had been eighteen months from the day Hugh Jones and Andrew Cohen decided to talk it over to the evening Richard Howland took office as president of the new Society. Hundreds of man-hours were spent in making consolidation a reality, and the many who helped make it possible are entitled to a sense of real satisfaction with their work. The meetings, the discussions, the many drafts of articles and proposals will soon be forgotten, but an excellent opportunity has been given to the architects of Connecticut. Already there are indications that the members of the new Society intend to put the same degree of effort into all Society activities as that which went into its formation. As our new President, Richard Howland, described it in the previous issue of *Connecticut Architect*, consolidation is indeed a "Fresh Start." □

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Insurance

(Continued from page 12)

usually written to protect the interest of the owner, the general contractor, sub-contractors and the mortgagee may be included.

The building industry obviously is subject to possible loss from risks other than those named above, such as vandalism, theft, collapse, sprinkler leakage, flood, earthquake, subsidence, faulty design or workmanship, faulty materials, dishonesty, and deterioration. One way to protect against these additional hazards is to buy coverage for as many foreseeable perils as possible. Perhaps a better way is to buy all-peril coverage for all risks except those which you are willing to assume yourself or which no insurance company will assume at reasonable cost. Today, this may be done by means of a "Difference In Conditions" policy which covers all perils except the fire and extended coverage perils and those

generally considered uninsurable, such as war, insurrection, nuclear accidents, and arson.

It is important to keep in mind that insurance is intended to protect against *serious* loss. Because of this, there is increasing use of deductibles to share with the insurer those losses which can reasonably be assumed by the buyer in return for a lower premium charge. Deductibles are written in many forms. The flat deductible is deducted from each claim; the disappearing deductible reduces and disappears as the loss becomes greater; the franchise deductible is flat but disappears completely after a pre-agreed amount of loss is reached. The deductible may also be written on a per loss basis or on an annual cumulative basis. In the long run, the premium savings from deductibles should enable the buyer to purchase protection against perils which, although remote, do present possible severe loss.

Somewhat similar to deductibles is a program of self-insurance — assuming certain types of losses and setting aside reserves against them. Losses such as vandalism, malicious mischief, and theft are often part of the cost of doing business for some firms. So long as the danger of substantial loss is not present, many organizations intentionally assume such risks. Any program of self-insurance should be entered upon only when thorough analysis shows no possibility

of a catastrophic loss that could impair the financial position of the firm.

Coverage to protect property in transit is usually written in a form called "marine" insurance. The protection available ranges from a few perils to "all peril" coverage, depending on the requirements and wishes of the owner. Mobile equipment is usually protected under such insurance.

Another important coverage for architects, engineers and contractors is protection for valuable papers such as drawings, specifications, sketches and the like, which may be subject to perils other than fire damage. Specific insurance on such matter is available on an all-peril basis, with the premium determined according to the property covered.

One of the most important questions in obtaining proper insurance protection is the decision of where and how to buy the insurance. There are literally thousands of insurance companies: — foreign and domestic, stock companies, mutual companies, and those owned by trade groups. Since few architects and engineers have the detailed experience and know-how to deal directly with the underwriters, most rely on agents, brokers or insurance company salesmen for advice and counsel in laying out the proper insurance program and for arranging the purchase of needed insurance. Only a few of the very large firms can justify their own insurance department adequately staffed with competent personnel.

Insurance agents and brokers receive a percentage commission of the premium for their services. The insurance salesman is a salaried employee of one insurance company. As in most fields, there are also insurance consultants who help the insurance buyer arrange his insurance program in return for a fee. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, and the buyer must determine the best method for his needs.

Another area in which insurance protection is desirable, and in some



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cases mandatory, is that of loss resulting from legal and voluntary obligations to employees and the general public. Here a single claim may be for an amount greater than the total value of the firm's assets. Liability to employees or their dependents for injury related to employment is substantial and for all but very large firms, the only answer is workmen's compensation insurance. There are at least four ways by which this statutory obligation may be transferred to insurance companies.

The most common is to insure workmen's compensation exposure on a guaranteed cost basis. The premium is established by multiplying the annual payroll involved by the fixed rate for the type of work involved, and the actual losses do not affect the charge during the policy term.

Secondly, this plan may be supplemented by a dividend or return premium if the losses experienced are lower than anticipated. How-

ever, there is no extra charge if the losses exceed the regular premium.

A third type of compensation policy is one written on a retrospective rating plan. Under this method, the firm pays a fixed charge for insurance company expenses and profit, to which are added the actual losses incurred and an expense factor. There is always a maximum premium in these policies and sometimes a minimum or floor is also established.

The fourth method, practical only for large firms with substantial financial strength, is self-insurance with excess protection. In this plan, the firm assumes all responsibility for investigation and settlement for workmen's compensation losses up to a pre-agreed figure. Thereafter, the excess policy takes care of any additional claims during the policy year.

Under all but the first of these four plans, the significance of keeping losses to a minimum is obviously important, since the ultimate

cost of the protection is adjusted directly according to actual losses incurred.

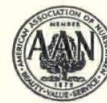
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exists, then the policy should be broadened to meet the specific needs.

This is particularly important today with the trend to "hold harmless" agreements — a means of contractually transferring a risk to others. Anyone entering a contract with others to perform something should review it with his insurer as the usual general liability policy does not cover a hold harmless agreement.

Claim activity in professional liability for errors and omissions has increased dramatically in recent years. While coverages have been restricted by the use of deductibles and costs increased, it is still essential that architects and engineers carry high limits of protection since the exposures are extremely high.

Broad blanket policies are available to prevent serious loss from burglary, theft, and employee dishonesty and should be written in sufficient amounts.

Surety bonds guaranteeing successful completion of a contract are recommended in most instances — certainly in all fixed price contracts.

While the coverages previously referred to are for the most part familiar, the insurance industry is in a constant state of change and there have been new developments in recent years.

One development is so-called "umbrella" liability coverage. This provides excess legal liability coverage, with very high limits of protection for a catastrophic claim. The umbrella policy also has fewer exclusions and limitations and provides primary coverages in most areas not covered under basic insurance programs, although the underwriters insist on a deductible clause on the primary coverages.

All risk property insurance, sometimes called "parasols", is available in some markets. This supplements the usual fire policy to protect against loss to owned or rented property by unusual perils. This, too, is usually written with a deductible.

Some underwriters will extend your policy to include blanket contractual liability protection, so assumed liabilities are automatically covered.

Another recent development in the building industry is the use of master policies. This "wrap-up" plan is used on large construction projects to include the owner, architect, general contractor and all sub-contractors under one policy covering workmen's compensation and one for general liability insurance. Among the many advantages is a more favorable rate than generally available because of the substantial premium that is concentrated with one insurance company.

Finally, it is now possible to insure the depreciation factor of a property. Thus, if a building is destroyed, the insurance proceeds will rebuild a similarly constructed building without additional cost to the owner.

Later this year, a drastic revision will be made in the coverages and rates for all general liability insurance policies. A new policy form will be used containing some new extensions of coverage. More importantly, it contains some restrictions not used today. Firms should make a thorough study before this new policy becomes effective and, if necessary, obtain amendments to it to make the coverage as complete as desired.

The insurance industry is an essential partner to the building industry. It provides necessary funds, protects assets, and offers many services. The insurance industry can fill your needs, and the professional insurance man can design an effective and economical program for those needs. □

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Urban Design Lectures

Percy Johnson-Marshall, Professor of Urban Design and Regional Planning at the University of Edinburgh, heads a list of five distinguished visitors to the Department of City Planning in Yale's School of Art and Architecture this spring.

Others are Paul Spreiregen, project head of urban design, American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.; Professor William Alonso, Harvard University Department of City and Regional Planning; Graham Finney, director of Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement; and Wyndham Thomas, director of the Town and Country Planning Association, London, England.

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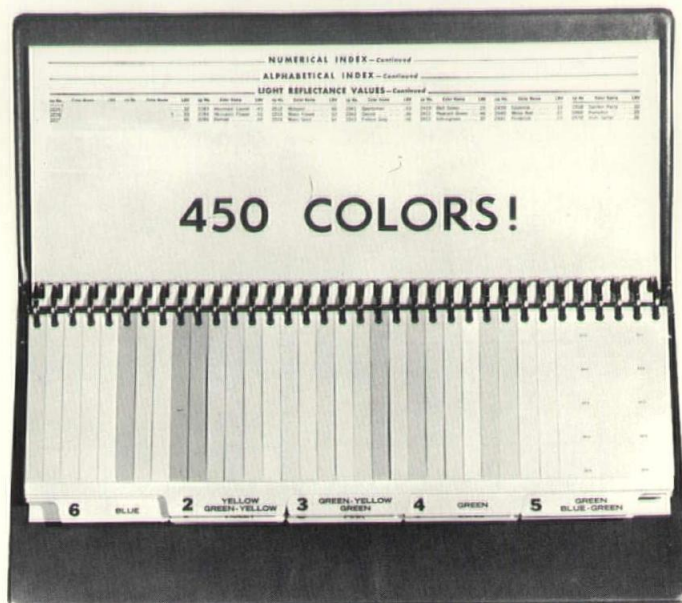


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School

(Continued from page 8)

in good weather, with entrances from six classrooms and from a main corridor. Each classroom is equipped with built-in wardrobes, storage cabinets, and teacher's work station. The cabinets provide in-room storage of textbooks for the school year. The kindergarten rooms also have integral toilets for the little people.

The educational program is facilitated with a full closed circuit television system, in addition to modern intercommunication equip-

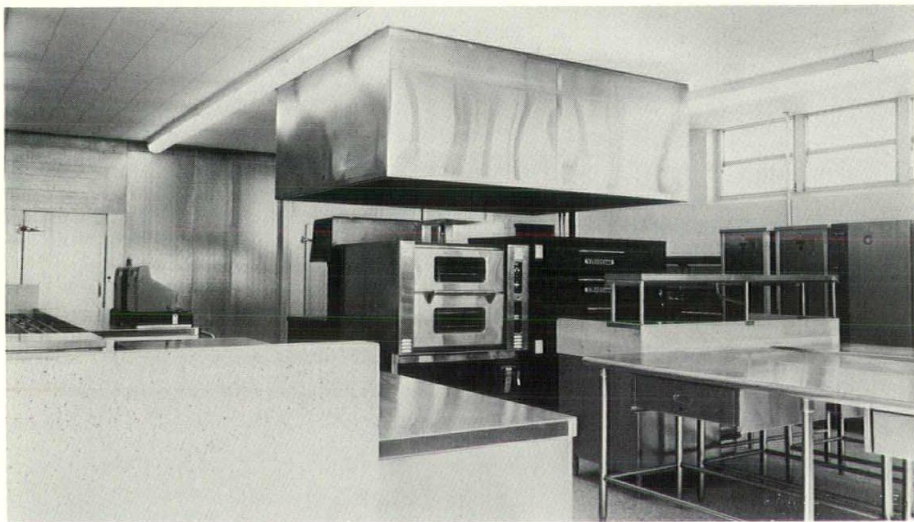
ment. A feature of the 622-seat auditorium is a stage that can be used for choral work without the need for improvised platforms.

The gymnasium-cafeteria has built-in, let-down tables and is also provided with an auxiliary stage. The adjacent teachers' dining room has observation windows for control of the dining area. The complete kitchen serving the cafeteria is equipped with the new convector type oven. Storage facilities here include walk-in refrigerators, an oversized freezer, and an air-conditioned dry stock room, accommodating the immediate needs of

the school plus stores for other schools in the area.

The building is sectioned off for fire and smoke protection by automatic smoke barrier doors, operated by the newest type of smoke and fire detection equipment. A standby generator provides temporary power for operation of the heating boilers as well as for emergency lighting. The circulating hot water heating system is dual, gas-oil fired and uses unit ventilators and fin-type radiation.

Architect Norman Raymond gives special credit to the George L. Hickey Company for constructing this \$1,800,000 school in thirteen months, with completion well ahead of schedule. Engineering consultants involved in the project were John L. Altieri for mechanical work; Howard Harper, electrical; and Paul Pantano, for structural. □



NORMAN L. RAYMOND studied at New York University, Columbia University, and Yale University. He established his architectural practice in 1948, following extensive experience in the construction industry. A member of the American Institute of Architects, he served for many years as Treasurer and Executive Committee member of the Connecticut Society of Architects and has been elected to the same positions in the new consolidated organization.



ABOVE: Kitchen has new type convector oven. Walk-in refrigerators are at rear.

LEFT: This gymnasium — one of two — has built-in cafeteria tables. Plastic clerestory panels minimize need for artificial light.

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Lighting Control

The desire for more flexibility in lighting from fixtures, portable lamps and architectural lighting installations has led manufacturers to develop dimming equipment in a variety of types and capacities.

The right variable controls can provide adjustable levels of illumination to accommodate eye adaptation, balance brightness of all luminaires, reduce the occasionally very high brightness of a unit, and provide flexibility for any activity or occasion.

Dimmer controls may be variable autotransformers which vary the voltage and thus provide infinite, quiet control from full bright to dark. Autotransformer controls are available in capacities from 200 watts to 1800 watts for wall mounting in typical 4 inch stud walls, and in capacities of 2000 to 5000 watts, motor driven for remote installations. These larger sizes are desirable where more sophisticated control is de-

sired and possibly from more than one control station.

The second type of control is the electronic dimmer, one type of which uses silicon controlled rectifiers. These, too, offer infinitely fine control from 100 percent light output to blackout of incandescent lamp load. They are available for simple installation in standard switchboxes. This small size however allows relatively little protection against current surge or heat. Under some conditions, they can introduce radio interference when located near radio, television or high fidelity systems. Also, some types of lamp bulbs (reflector lamps for one) will hum when controlled by these devices. Because there are so many variables, it is difficult to predict when such difficulties may occur.

The high-low switch, made in several capacities, can also be used in standard switchboxes and will control incandescent bulbs only. In addition to the "on-off" position, the high-low has positions for "high" for full light output of the

bulbs, and "low" for 30 per cent of light output. Unlike the silicon controlled rectifier dimmers, the high-low switch operates by means of a half-wave rectifier which can introduce a hum in any device having a solid iron core component such as fluorescent ballasts, doorbell transformers, and autotransformer dimmers.

Either the autotransformer or the electronic type dimmer can be used to control rapid start fluorescent lamps if the lamps are operated with special dimming ballasts designed for the particular type of control used.

Fluorescent lamps will not dim to maximum range until they have been seasoned for 100 hours at full brightness. Some systems incorporate potentiometers to adjust the light intensity at the high and low settings to establish optimum dimming range.

Most fluorescent lamps do not change color noticeably when dimmed. Incandescent lamps become more red-orange as they are dimmed. □



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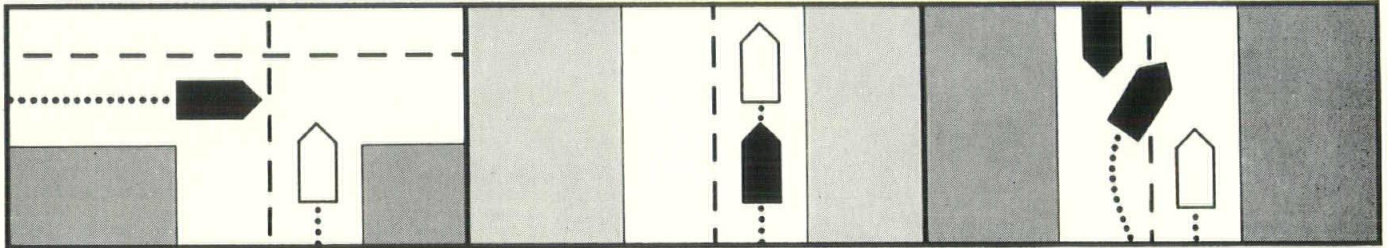


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Maybe you obey stop signs and signals. Some drivers don't. So never assume the right-of-way blindly. Protect yourself by driving defensively.

If someone follows you too close, don't speed up. Slow down a little and encourage him to pass. Watch out for the other guy and stay out of his way.

When being passed, don't fight it. He may cut you off. Let him have his way. Remember, being in the right isn't enough. You could be dead right.



Watch out for the other guy!

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Connecticut Construction

In 1965, Connecticut had 365 manufacturing buildings, warehouses and laboratories in the planning stage, under construction or completed. The total commitment involved 13,994,179 square feet of construction valued at \$197.2 million, according to the Connecticut Development Commission.

During the year, 116 new structures were completed, 118 were under construction, and an additional 131 were in the planning stage.

Valuation of the 5,343,980 square feet of planned construction was estimated at \$89.4 million, or 39 and 43 percent respectively of the totals.

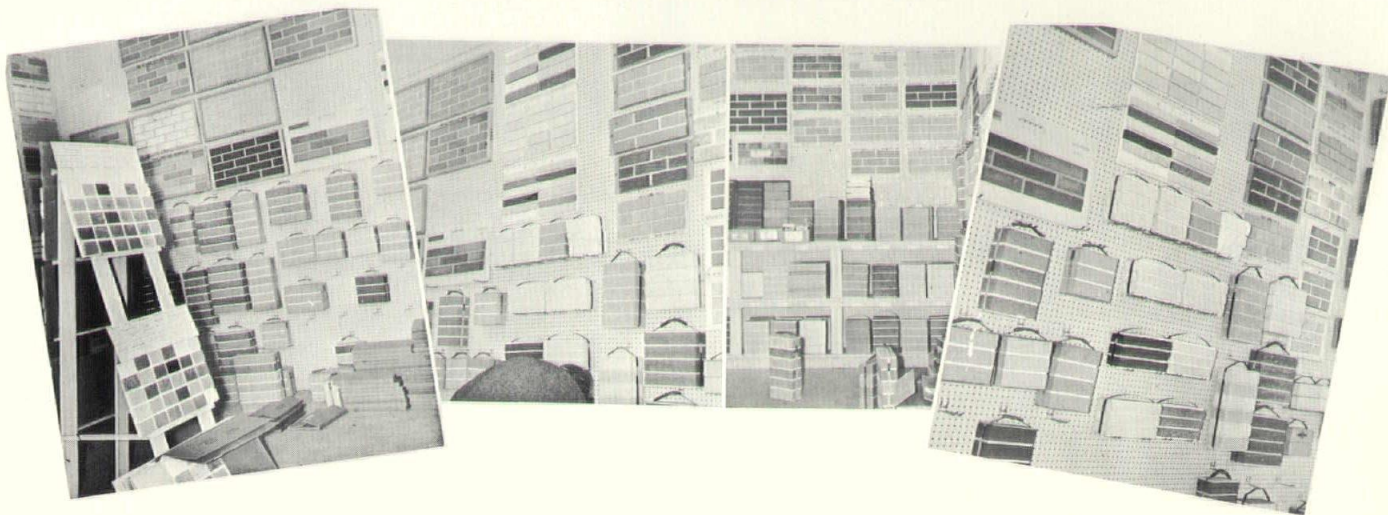
These figures include only projects in Connecticut which involve a minimum of either 10,000 square feet or \$100,000 project cost. □

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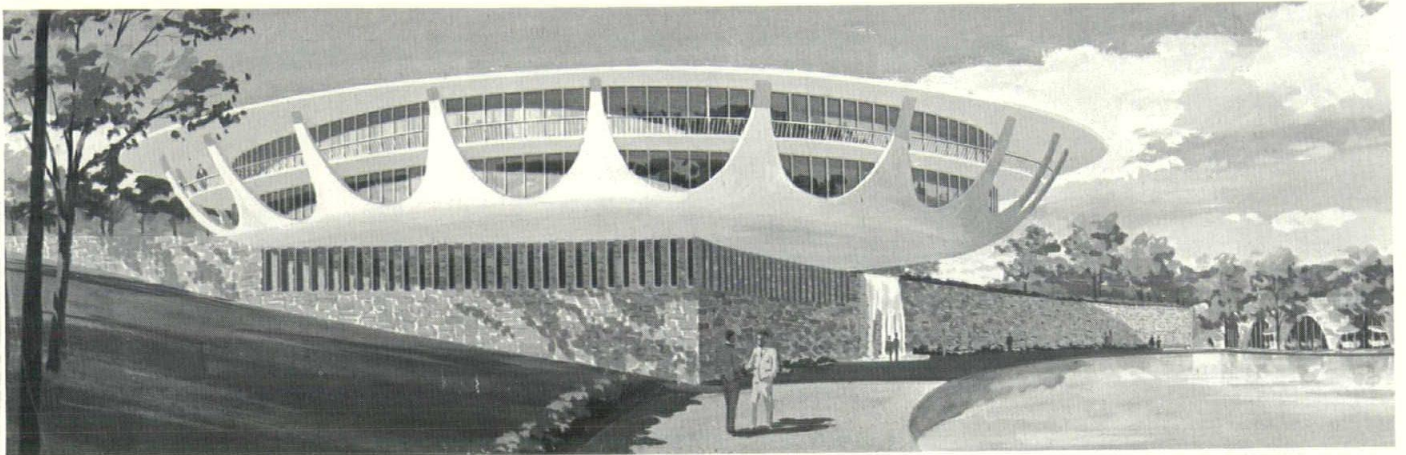
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